Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XVIII. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1864. NUMBER 147.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE,
DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.
Office, No. 51 Clark Street.

TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

Daily, delivered in city (per week)........ 25
" " " (per quarter)...... $3.25
Daily, to mail subscribers, per year...... 12.00
Daily, to mail subscribers, per 6 months.. 6.00
Tri-Weekly, per year......... 6.00
Weekly, a single copy one year....... 2.50
" " six months....... 1.25
Clubs of ten copies, one year......... 20.00
" twenty-one...... 40.00

Money by Draft, Express, or in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.

Remittance for clubs must, in all cases, be made at one time. But additions may be made at any time at club rates AFTER the club has been raised, provided a full years subscription is made. Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY NOVEMBER 29, 1864.

THE NEWS.

The military situation may be quoted more of the expectant than decided order, with great measures in progress on whose issue hang momentous results. A series of victories all along our lines would crush the failing rebel scheme like an egg shell. We have been often warned in these war annals not to predicate too largely on pending operations, and it should be the purpose both of the loyal press and the loyal people, while they hope for the best results, to stand poised and ready to repair reverses. The news from Sherman is conclusive of nothing save that no disaster has happened to him. Of that the rebel press would take instant measures to advise us. Even the Milledgeville affair, largely dilated upon by the Richmond press, needed all the charm of distance to lend the coveted enchantment. The local Georgia papers not only did not see it but stoutly denied it. Sherman is undoubtedly pressing forward with all speed toward the coast, not with the haste of fear, but carrying out what we may believe is his design of severing the railroad communications, and reaching, as soon as possible, the coast base of supplies. It cannot now be long before we hear from him.

In Tennessee the military situation is gaining in importance. It is reported that Thomas has fallen back to Franklin to mass his forces and receive reinforcements. His position is defensive and he has or will have troops enough to hold in check the rebel purposes north of the Tennessee river, which are not just now very clearly declared. Hood is certainly on the move eastward from Florence, and Breckinridge is in East Tennessee. A very short time will suffice to declare whether a junction of the rebel forces will be attempted for operations northward, or whether Beauregard's promise is to be fulfilled to the Georgians in this movement and the march of this lower force will be to their succor. The latter we can scarcely believe, for Sherman's trail is a cold one for any pursuing force over his own route. At all events, our Federal commanders have their eyes open, and all important points well defended against the utmost efforts of the enemy.

The prompt movement of Gen. Burbridge to shut the gate at Cumberland Gap will head off any enterprise of Breckinridge looking to the invasion of Kentucky.

From Grant's operations we have now the report, contradictory of previous rumors, that Butler's canal is nearly accomplished, and a "big thing." It is circumstantially described in our dispatches. As to the other point we shall wait and see whether the new-fangled projectile at seven miles sets Richmond and Petersburg on fire. Sometimes the best contrivances fail in peace as well as war. All is quiet in both lines in Virginia, and the rumor comes from the rebels reviving and sustaining one hypothesis concerning Sherman, since it is said they are disposing their forces below Petersburg to prevent his effecting a junction with Grant.

The death of the venerable American savan, Professor Silliman, senior, at New Haven, is elsewhere announced. He died full of years and honors.

When the pirate Florida first came into the harbor of Bahia and anchored there, our Consul stationed in the city protested to the President of the Province against allowing her to remain. He stated that the vessel was not commissioned by any recognized Government, and for that reason she should receive no aid or assistance of any kind from the Brazilian Government. The President, Gomez, sent him in return a sharp and crusty reply. We give both these documents elsewhere.

By a disaster to his dispatch steamer, the Greyhound, which caused her destruction, Gen. Butler and other distinguished officers who were on board came very near being lost.

The New York incendiary plot is still receiving, as it should, its meed of official attention. The protection of the whole country demands that the cases of the accomplices of the rebellious plots in Chicago, as well as New York, be so signally punished that great and wholesome awe will fall on their would-be imitators.

We give, among other interesting Washington news, a semi-official statement as to the disposition made of the officers and crew of the pirate Florida, now in Fort Warren as prisoners of war. The telegraph advises us that by an unlucky collision the Florida herself has been sent to the lower admiralty court of Davy Jones, where she has sent most of her own prizes. It is a strange finale, and the British Lion will growl fearfully over it, declaring it an accident done on purpose. Of course it was not. One thing we can do. We can catch another British-built craft and send her to Brazil, or perhaps John will fill our order for one outright.

Gold is uneasy over the military situation. Nominally the figure is 231, but that is only a peg to stop at and not to stay. In the event of the success of Sherman it will fall instantly below 200, and on his ill success it will take a higher flight. Meanwhile transactions in gold and in the general markets are light and operators of all classes are shy, and more than ordinarily watchful of the war news.

A lower Mississippi letter elsewhere gives report that under a skillful corps of mechanics the sunken gunboat Indianola has been raised, and will be restored to the service as good as new. It will be remembered that the Indianola, a powerfully armed iron-clad, was run ashore and surrendered after a fierce naval battle, thirty miles below Vicksburg, in the latter part of February, 1863. The rebel rams figured largely in this fight. The rebels immediately blew up their prize on seeing what they supposed was a Monitor coming down the river. The "turreted monster" was a very harmless wooden joke of our soldiers, with no one on board, but it answered a good purpose, and scared the rebels away. They were too much scared even to make a sure thing of the work of destruction, and we shall have a new gunboat presently, from the recovered wreck.

A CONTRABAND CAMP.

It will read like a neat, though minor piece of retributive justice in the history of this rebellion that while Jeff. Davis is busy at Richmond, working with torch and sword at the fabric of the Government in behalf of slavery, his princely plantation in Mississippi, a few miles below Vicksburg, is given up to a camp of shelter and instruction for the poor victims of the crime the rebels desire to perpetuate. On this camp is being gathered a population of twenty-five thousand black women and children, and old men, refugees from the troubles that possess the land of Dixie. By its location in a wide bend of the river, a comparatively few Union troops can serve for defensive purposes, for the gunboats can cover nearly the entire approach, and hold any force of the enemy in check. This is the very hot-bed of the rebellion, and on the spot that was the home of the arch-fiend, the work of redeeming and elevating the poor victims of slavery has well begun. Several district schools are in operation, labor is encouraged and stimulated by appropriate rewards, and Jeff. Davis' own cotton gin is kept busy for the good of whomsoever among the contrabands has the enterprise and industry to raise a little patch of the staple. This city of refuge [illegible] that it will be rapidly swelled by [illegible] all throughout the southwest. [illegible] a free masonry very effective for the dissemination of such secrets, and they will make for the flag where it floats over that camp. It is one of the small but [illegible] toward the solution of a [illegible] question. What shall be done with the blacks? To treat them as human beings, and place them within the reach of enlightenment [illegible] will be the aim and the result of such experiments as this above noted.

SHERMAN'S GREAT MOVEMENT.

The [illegible] annals of the old commanders are being [illegible] vigorously, for parallels to Sherman's march from Atlanta into the heart [illegible], looking not behind him as he [illegible]. It has been compared with Napoleon's [illegible] to Moscow, and the kindred ill [illegible] enterprise of Charles the Twelfth. But [illegible] resemblance is found and elaborated by the Providence Journal [illegible] and triumphant advance of [illegible] in the summer of 1813 from Portugal [illegible] the Pyrenees and the Bay of Biscay. [illegible] his immense army on the Douro, [illegible] the boundary of Spain, the [illegible] in his enthusiasm rose in [illegible] waving his hand, exclaimed [illegible] Portugal!" He cut loose on [illegible] base of supplies at Lisbon, and started for the ports in northeastern Spain, where a British fleet and British transports could come to his aid. But he had to fight his way. King Joseph, Napoleon's brother, with his army, was before him. History tells how the great Captain, by brilliant strategy, severed the connection of the French with the coast, drove them up the rugged valley of the Douro, reached the ports of Santander and Bilboa, obtained his supplies, won a crowning victory at Vittoria, and thus delivered Spain of the rule of the Frenchmen. This Wellington did, having left a base on one coast for a new base on another coast, to reach which he marched a hundred thousand men six hundred miles in six weeks, fighting as he went. The movement of Sherman will be in history the twin in conception to that of Wellington, and it may gain a closer resemblance in its victories and its results.

Sanitary Fair at Evanston.

The young ladies of Evanston, Cook county, will inaugurate the chapel of their new college building by holding a grand Sanitary Fair for the benefit of our soldiers on the 7th of December. Gov. Yates will deliver the address on the occasion.

FROM THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI.

Trans-Mississippi Rebel Situation—Matters at Shreveport—The Bailey Dam.

GREAT CONTRABAND SETTLEMENT—THE GUNBOAT INDIANOLA.

MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON, BELOW VICKSBURG, Nov. 17.

MILITARY NEWS.

From some deserters who came in recently from the west side of the river, we gather some news of what is going on in that portion of the dilapidated confederacy called Trans-Mississippi. They report nearly all the forces as being actively engaged in fortifying at different points on Red River, with the exception of a few hundred who are scouting in different sections of the country. A large fort is being built on the east side of the river at Alexandria, just opposite the falls, and another at Camden. The works at Shreveport being already deemed impregnable, there is nothing being done with them. A difficulty has arisen between Dick Taylor and Kirby Smith, and Taylor is now on the east side of the Mississippi. Great dissatisfaction prevails among the troops, and the report is circulated freely among them that, if the war is not closed by New Year's, they will fight no longer. The people are imposed upon by the circulation of the most extravagant lies as to the real state of their cause in the East; such as that Atlanta, Nashville, and several other points have been recaptured by the rebels. The report that rebel troops refused to cross the river to fight is confirmed, and some thousand or fifteen hundred deserted in two days. A spirited revival is said to be going on among the men of Walker's division, and some eight hundred had been baptised. The new converts are all for an unconditional peace.

The Bailey dam, near Alexandria, has been of great service to the rebels in navigating the river during the low water season. But this we expected. Some thirty or forty good steamers are said to be at Shreveport, and the steamboatmen declare they shall not be destroyed. As a specimen of prices, Louisiana rum is selling at ten dollars confederate, fifty cents greenback, and twenty-five cents specie per drink. So much for affairs in rebeldom.

THE CONTRABAND DEPARTMENT.

The great peninsula, twenty miles below Vicksburg, formed by a bend in the river and protected by a force at the Isthmus, was formerly comprised of several plantations, prominent among which were those of Jeff. and Jo. Davis. General Dana not deeming it worth while to garrison for the purpose of making a speculation for the lessees of these plantations, has turned over to the "Contraband Department," and there will soon be some twenty-five thousand contrabands there, who will work small portions of the lands of the peninsula, Hurricane and Palmyra Islands. No more whites than are actually necessary to the proper conduct of affairs will be allowed on the premises. There are some twenty-five hundred already who have made this their home, and more are coming every day. There are seven distinct schools in operation for the benefit of the young, and Jo. Davis' private cotton-gin has been long put to public use for the good of any colored individual who has raised a little patch of cotton on his own hook, and is running daily. It looks very much like colonizing the Africans, and I shall await with interest the result of the experiment. Capt. Norton, the gentlemanly Superintendent of the Contraband Department, has no fears as to the ultimate success of the project, and as it costs no more to protect twenty-five thousand than twenty-five hundred, the Government will not be the loser in any event.

REBUILDING THE INDIANOLA.

About three weeks ago a party of some sixty caulkers and carpenters, in charge of Capt. Lanning, U. S. N., came down and commenced work on the wreck of the iron clad Indianola, with the assistance of our large crew. She is now nearly ready for launching, having been raised some seven feet, new hog chains put in and newly caulked ready for the water. They are now constructing the ways on which to launch her, and then as soon as the old Mississippi concludes to rise we shall have another new gunboat. The hull and machinery are almost entirely uninjured, only the upper works being burnt off, and with a very little additional expense she will be as good as new. Capt. Lanning deserves credit for the expeditious manner in which he has accomplished so heavy a job. We understand he is to take command of her when completed.

FROM NASHVILLE AND BELOW.

The Latest Military Situation—Thomas Reported Falling Back—Hood's Movements—Cumberland Gap—The Refugees, &c.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
NASHVILLE, Saturday, Nov. 26.

Information received in this city to-day says that heavy firing was heard this morning in the vicinity of Columbia. Hood's entire army is in the neighborhood of that town. Our troops are being rapidly concentrated to oppose him.

Lest the tenor of my dispatch last night in reference to the fight on the 24th instant, should be misunderstood, I think it best to repeat here the contest was merely a skirmish. A portion of Forrest's cavalry advanced and were confronted by part of Brig. Gen. Hatch's command. Fighting the greater part of this p. m.

The rebels not liking the pluck displayed by our boys fell back. I am told that our loss in killed and wounded was exactly forty-four, and that of the rebels equally great.

As Forrest's cavalry is the trump card of rebel leaders, the affairs are encouraging for us.

My dispatch of last night announcing the continuance of fair weather, had, perhaps, been sent over the wires when the sky was suddenly overcast and it commenced to rain, which it has been doing slowly ever since.

LOUISVILLE, Sunday, Nov. 27—Midnight.—A Federal force of two hundred men sent out from Fort Donelson and Clarksville yesterday attacked Haskins' guerillas near Yellow Creek, routed them and probably will capture the whole gang.

Gen. Thomas is reported to have retreated to Franklin, Tenn.

Military authorities here say that if the report is correct, Thomas is preparing to receive large reinforcements, now on their way to him before giving battle to Hood, and has fallen back for that purpose.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Nov. 27.—The Journal says: "General Burbridge has reached Cumberland Gap with his force. He moved with great dispatch from Lexington, and the rebels under Breckinridge are now confronted by a formidable army. Cumberland Gap is safe, and, so long as it is held, Breckinridge will be prevented from invading Kentucky from that quarter. He will scarcely venture to attack our troops now, protected as they are by such strong works. If the rebels should attempt to retreat, it is presumed that Burbridge will advance to harass their rear."

Two steamers have arrived here from Nashville, having on board 883 refugees from the South, in a very destitute condition. Government rations were issued to them, and they were to be forwarded to points further North, where they may find employment.

Information has been received here that on Wednesday Hood advanced on Pulaski with his army, estimated at 30,000 strong. One-third of the force is cavalry. He is supplied with ten batteries of artillery. Forrest and Dick Taylor, it is presumed, will reinforce him with their commands. Gen. Thomas has evacuated Pulaski and Huntsville. Hood will either offer battle at Columbia or pass to the right of the place, and march toward East Tennessee, and concentrate his army with the force under Breckinridge. On Thursday a rebel Colonel was killed in a skirmish with our troops. Our army is concentrated at Columbia. A detachment of our cavalry pickets was driven to within three miles of Columbia on Wednesday, where the rebels were confronted and repulsed by our infantry. For the present, no danger is apprehended at Paducah. The situation of the armies south of Nashville is growing deeply interesting. Important news is hourly expected.

Horses are in great demand for war purposes. The military authorities are gathering them up through the country by impressment.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST FROM SHERMAN'S MARCH.

The Rebels Chary of Their News—Significant Confessions.

THE ASPECTS OF THE SITUATION ENCOURAGING.

FROM OUR ARMY BEFORE RICHMOND.

The Dutch Gap Canal Nearly Completed.

Latest Army of the Potomac News.

Highly Important from the South.

GLIMPSES OF LIFE IN THE REBEL CAPITAL.

The Richmond Bear Garden—Congressional News.

OUR PRISONER IN THE SOUTH—ESCAPES—THEIR TREATMENT.

From Fortress Monroe—Sinking of the Pirate Florida.

BURNING OF A STEAMER—NARROW ESCAPE OF GEN. BUTLER.

A NEW AGENCY FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF RICHMOND.

From the War in Tennessee—Thomas' and Hood's Movements.

The New York Plot—Arrests—Rewards Offered—Precautions.

OUR NEW YORK MIDNIGHT DISPATCH—MILITARY AND GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY.

FROM SHERMAN'S MARCH.

Latest News and Rumors—The Rebels Mum, But Not Happy.

NEW YORK, Monday, Nov. 28.—The Post's Washington special says that Richmond papers of Saturday suppress the latest news from Georgia, but there are indications that Sherman is still successful.

A special messenger just arrived here from Savannah, reports that no doubt exists of Sherman's success.

A fleet is ready to co-operate with Sherman on the sea-coast of Georgia.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 28.—It is believed here that in a few days we shall have intelligence direct from Gen. Sherman, by way of Savannah or Charleston.

NEW YORK, Monday, Nov. 28.—The Navy Department has received a batch of Southern papers via Savannah. Augusta papers do not regard the cavalry fight which occurred on the Oconee river, near Milledgeville, in half so favorable a light for the Confederates as the Richmond papers. It was a very small affair.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Our Southern News—Military Matters—Affairs at the Capital—Cabinet Humors, &c.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 28.

Parties who were at Annapolis to-day, administering to the wants of our men just arrived from the Georgia prisons, say that the condition of our boys is wretched beyond description. I have been shown a day's rations which the boys brought along from Andersonville, as a memento. It consisted of about a tea-cup full of corn meal, two tablespoonsful of rice, and a thimbleful of salt, the whole done up in a little sack, and weighing just six ounces. Many of the men are almost entirely naked, having had only one suit during their imprisonment.

The officers of the pirate Florida have been sent to Fort Warren, to be held as prisoners of war. The sinking of the Florida does not create any surprise here.

Gen. Gilmore arrived in this city to-day.

Col. S. G. Hicks, commanding the post at Paducah, is here on important business pertaining to Western Kentucky.

Joel Gurley of Illinois, has been promoted to third assistant clerkship in the sixth Auditor's office.

An order has just been issued by the War Department, notifying Lieut. Allen Ellsworth, 118th Illinois volunteers, that he will stand dismissed from the service if he does not appear within fifteen days before the Military Commission in this city, to answer the charge of disobedience of orders and absence without leave.

Richmond papers of Saturday are received but contain little news. The Enquirer says, according to agreement it abstains from giving the Yankees any information about Sherman, but it closes by saying, "We guess one column of Sherman's army met such a formidable resistance near a certain Southern city, that it turned off and took another direction, and we guess he has not got Macon." The inference I draw from the Enquirer's editorial is, that Sherman has already captured Augusta.

The military authorities here have arrested several rebel deserters on suspicion of being spies.

The Government buildings are guarded every night by the city military organizations.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that all persons selling various kinds of bitters must take out liquor dealer's license, and also decides that State banks pay a monthly tax of one sixth per cent on circulation, about an average of six months prior to July 1st, 1864, notwithstanding increase may arise from increased capital.

Maj. Gen. Hancock and Pope are in Washington. They had an interview with the President and Secretary of War.

NEW YORK, Monday, Nov. 28.—The World's Washington special, 28th, says: Advices from the Army of the Potomac are unimportant. The mail boat to-day brought up sixty deserters, two officers, who deserted on Saturday. They have been committed to prison charged with being spies.

WASHINGTON, November 28, 1864.—The steamer Grayhound, Gen. Butler's dispatch boat, which was burned yesterday on James River, was owned by parties in New York and chartered by the Government. She was valued at $50,000. The boat was in the middle of the river, one mile from either shore when the disaster took place. Gen. Schenck, who has been on a visit to the Army of the Potomac for several days, was on board of the Greyhound, and arrived in this city to-day.

The Army of the Potomac is in statu quo. A sharp little engagement took place on our left yesterday morning, which resulted in no advantage on either side. It is certainly ascertained that one division of Early's Corps is now in front of Butler. The Dutch Gap Canal is surely progressing, notwithstanding the rebels shell our workmen continually.

Judge Bates' resignation as Attorney General will take effect Wednesday.

The friends of Mr. Chase have given up all hopes of his appointment to the Chief Justiceship.

The forthcoming proclamation by the President denying rights to trade in the rebel States, has been prepared after careful consultation with the Secretaries of the War and Treasury Departments.

The Fourth Auditor during the past week adjusted the claims of the U. S. steamers Tyler, Signal, Gen. Lyon, Black Hawk, Dahlia, Lilly, Pansey, Fern, Connestoga, Marmora, Curlew, Forest Rose, New Era and General Pillow for cotton captured from the rebels.

The Herald's dispatch from Washington says there can be no doubt that the Government has issued orders for the surrender of the Florida and her crew to the authorities of Brazil.

NEW YORK, Monday, Nov. 28.—The New York Tribune's Washington special says: Solicitor Whiting and Judge Lewis are spoken of as Attorney General Bates' successor.

The New York Times' Washington special says: Judge Advocate Holt stands the best chance.

Mr. Lincoln will not hear of Mr. Stanton's leaving the War Department; so the Butler speculations amount to nothing.

Judge David Davis, of Illinois, will certainly be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and Judge Usher will take Davis' place.

Our military authorities are in the highest spirits at the general situation.

WASHINGTON, MONDAY, Nov. 28.—The following order has just been issued:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJ'T GEN'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 287.—Ordered, for raising and organizing a new volunteer Army Corps.—*First*, That an Army Corps, to consist of not less than 20,000 infantry, and enlisted for not less than one year, to be designated the First Corps, shall be organized in the District of Columbia, commencing the organization on the 1st day of December, 1864, and continuing until the 1st day of January next, the privates to consist of able-bodied men who have served honorably not less than two years, and therefore not subject to draft. The officers to be commissioned from such as have honorably served not less than two years.

Second, Recruits will be furnished transportation to Washington, and will be credited to the district in which they or their families are domiciled, and will be paid a special bounty of $300 from the substitute fund upon being mustered into the service. Each recruit who preserves his arms to the end of his term may retain them as his own upon being honorably discharged.

Third, Details of organization will be prescribed by the Adjutant General. The heads of bureaus will detail competent officers for the prompt examination and organizing, arming, equipping and supplying the Corps.

Fourth, Major General Hancock is assigned to the command of this Corps, with headquarters at Washington.

By order of the Secretary of War.
(Signed,) E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

The Result in Illinois Legislature—18 Union Majority on Joint Ballot—The Chicago Butternut Conspirators—General News Items.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
SPRINGFIELD, Monday, Nov. 28.

From the returns it is concluded that D. K. Green, Union, is not elected in the 4th Senatorial District. James Stevenson, Copperhead, leads him a few votes. This makes the Senate stand 13 Union to 12 Copperhead, and the House 51 Union to 34 Copperhead, making 18 Union majority on the joint ballot.

Wm. H. McGarvey, a supposed rebel officer, was arrested by order of Gen. Cook at the St. Nicholas Hotel in this city yesterday. A full dress of a rebel colonel's uniform was found in his trunk; all the clothing was marked Wm. H. McGregor.

Gen. Logan left here for St. Louis yesterday.

Hon. Lawrence Weldon, U. S. District Attorney, has returned from Chicago, where he has been examining some of the parties who left Christian and other counties to take part in the contemplated raid on Chicago. The examination disclosed a conspiracy to procure parties from those counties to go to Chicago and help release the rebel prisoners, vote at the election, &c. The examination implicates certain parties in the State beside those arrested.

A meeting of the committee appointed at a public convention of the friends of Industrial Education held in this cityJ une 9th, 1863, and of the Commitee appointed by the Convention held during the State Fair, in September last, will be held in the Agricultural rooms in this city, December 6th proximo, to consider the subject of the best disposition to be made of the funds to accrue from the Congressional grant of lands to this State.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Great Fire at Newbern—Important Military Items.

[Special Dispatch to the Western Press.]
NEW YORK, Monday, Nov. 28.

The Newbern, N. C., *Dispatch* of the 26th says: A fire here last Saturday night destroyed twenty buildings, mostly business houses, some containing large stocks, most insured. The principal sufferers were S. Hulburt & McLeon, Robt. Dunn, J. B. Oxley, J. A. Thompson, J. N. Allen, Jr., McSorrely, J. Lewis, L. Bair, L. Montanne, Jno. Good, R. McElveny, J. J. Schillinger, R. Berry, and Mr. Bowger.

A skirmish occurred at Plymouth the other day, in which the rebels were repulsed.

It is reported the enemy are fortifying Roanoke and Chowan rivers with a view of evacuating Virginia. A daily line of steamers are running to Fortress Monroe.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

Matters in Western Tennessee—Rebel Conscription and Terrorism—From New Orleans and the Gulf—Capture of a Flush Rebel Party.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
CAIRO, Monday, Nov. 28.

By the steamer City of Cairo, upon her first trip up from Memphis, we have dates from that city to Saturday morning. There is no news of the rebel force supposed to be in the vicinity of Corinth.

A supposed rebel spy was caught prowling about among the 1st regiment of enrolled militia on Friday night last. He said he was from Arkansas, and told Gen. Washburn one story and his captors another. He was held for further examination.

The *Bulletin* says from from persons beyond the lines, it learns that the rebels appear in considerable force from time to time in the vicinity of White's Station and Collierville. At the former place there were 200 night before last, and 400 at Collierville about the same time. The rebel conscription was being enforced with more vigor than ever before, and the male inhabitants were fleeing in all directions to escape. Rebel leaders say they want every man who can bear a musket. Many have sought refuge in this city, and many still continue to arrive. Three were seen coming in yesterday, and four deserters were brought in.

Col. Moore has been made General commanding Western Tennessee by Gen. Forrest and is said to be at or near Collierville conscripting and causing the arrest of all who have deserted from the rebel army. He has issued an order to take every deserter dead or alive. Many who have never served in the rebel army are taken under this call. Two men who offered resistance several days since were shot dead near Collierville. The rebel officers have a complete list of residents between Loose Hatchie and the State line, and are on their track.

On Wednesday night a squad appeared at the wagon yard of James Lee, two miles this side of White's Station, for the purpose of arresting him. He was in bed at the time but received warning of their approach and escaped by jumping through the window with no clothing but his shirt. It is thought he escaped to Memphis. He shot a rebel cotton-burning and conscripting officer in Mississippi last winter. He was Captain Frindeburg, a notorious rascal. A man was shot dead on the State line road several days ago while running to escape imprisonment. A great many citizens are said to be hiding in the vicinity of Cold Water.

Comparative quiet prevails. A scouting party sent out in an easterly direction yesterday, brought in several prisoners.

By the steamer Magenta, Capt. H. G. McComas and clerks M. D. Condeff and R. D. Shields, we have New Orleans files to the 21st and 22d. Admiral Farragut arrived in that city on the 21st accompanied by the fleet. Lieut. Watson and Secretary McKinney were kindly received by the citizens of New Orleans. The United States gunboat Metacomet arrived in that harbor from off Mobile on Saturday. She took a gallant part in the passage of the forts in Mobile bay. Her officers are James E. Joulett, Passed Lieutenant Commanding, Henry J. Sleeper, acting volunteer Lieutenant Passed Executive officer.

A Mobile bay correspondent recently said that the Metacomet was watching for the Stella, a torpedo boat, which the rebels had built. From the fact that the former had been permitted to come away, it is supposed no apprehension is felt about that rebel invention. The Metacomet is peculiarly fitted for operations in the bay owing to her light draft.

The steamer Grey Eagle has arrived, having on board Capt. Ned Montgomery and twenty-six other rebel prisoners, captured at Choctaw Bend on Wednesday last. The party at the time of capture were on their way to Texas, where Montgomery is said to have purchased a ranch on which he intended to reside for the remainder of his life. On Montgomery was found $250,000 in foreign exchange, and a quantity of money, and all the party were mounted on fine blooded horses. Captain Montgomery, is well known as having been in charge of the construction of the Confederate fleet at the time Farragut passed the Mobile forts. He skedaddled at that time, and has since been engaged in the guerilla business, judging from what was found upon him. It is said that he has quit the rebel service, and had intended to become a peaceable citizen.

THE NEW YORK PLOT.

More Arrests—Five of the Conspirators in Custody—$25,000 Offered in Rewards—Observance of Gen. Dix's Orders—Precautions at the Navy Yard.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, Nov. 28.—The police are still at work ferreting out the incendiaries in this city. Two more were arrested yesterday. In pursuance of General Dix's recent order Southerners are flocking to General Dix's headquarters to register their names. Mayor Gunther sent a message to the Common Council, recommending the offering of rewards amounting in the aggregate to $25,000.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, Nov. 28.—Great excitement still exists concerning the attempt to burn the city. No new developments have been made. Five arrests thus far have been made. The papers recommend the offering of a sufficiently large reward to induce some of the conspirators to reveal the plot.

A large number of Southerners in the city have enrolled their names at General Dix's headquarters. They are all privately examined by officers of Gen. Dix's staff. No oath of allegiance was administered, they all claiming to be citizens of the United States and Union men.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says that Government has become aware that the rebel incendiary plot had its ramifications in Washington and Alexandria.

Admiral Paulding has issued an order prohibiting all persons not employed in the Navy Yard from entering without a pass. All such found within its walls will be arrested and confined in cells until their cases can be investigated.

FROM THE LOWER POTOMAC.

City Point News—Steamboat Destroyed on the James River—Narrow Escape of Gen. Butler and other Officers—Reported Sinking of the Pirate Florida.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—A dispatch to the Navy Department from Admiral Porter, dated Fortress Monroe, to-day, states that one of our steamers has arrived, bringing the rebel Admiral Buchanan and his two aids.

The following has also been received:

FORTRESS MONROE, November 28.

"To. Mr. Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

"I have just received a telegram from the commander of the prize steamer Florida, informing me that she had sunk in nine fathoms of water. She had been run into by an army steamer and badly damaged. Will inform the Department, when received, of particulars.

"D. D. PORTER, Rear Admiral."

A steamer has arrived from City Point. No News.

WASHINGTON, Monday, November 28, 1864.—The *Evening Star* says: The mail steamers which arrived here to-day reports that yesterday morning heavy cannonading was heard at City Point from the direction of Petersburg, but this is of frequent occurrence, and was occasioned by the usual artillery duelling. On Wednesday night last the rebels made a sudden attack on our pickets near Broadway Landing, on the Appomatox, which was speedily repulsed. During the rain and darkness of the night the rebels gobbled up a Colonel and 40 men.

As the steamer Webster was coming down James River yesterday, when near Hog Island, she discovered the steamer Grey Hound, Gen. Butler's dispatch boat, making signals of distress. On nearing the Grey Hound she was found to be on fire. Generals Butler and Schenck and Admiral Porter were on board but the steamer Pioneer took them off. General Butler and his friends were at dinner at the time, suddenly the furnace doors blew open, scattered the coals all over the floor, driving the firemen and engineers from their rooms. The Greyhound was almost immediately enveloped in flames, and notwithstanding every effort to save her, she was burned to the water's edge. Ten horses belonging to General Butler and staff, were burned to death. Shortly before the accident the Greyhound received from the Cossack the army mail for General Butler's department, which left Washington yesterday morning, and it is supposed to have been lost.

The Webster brought up fifty-nine rebel prisoners.

One or more of to-day's newspapers erroneously attribute to the Washington reporter for the Associated Press, a telegram saying the pirate Florida and crew are to be returned to Brazil, and purporting to give an account of the action of the Government on the subject. It is sufficient at present to say on authority that these statements are without foundation.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Late and Important News by Rebel Sources.

NEW YORK, Monday, Nov. 28.—Notwithstanding the anxiety unmistakably evinced by the rebel authorities and newspapers of Richmond to conceal advices of Sherman's movements, they cannot avoid disclosing a great deal in regard to them, but probably not half they know. We have all they were willing to tell up to last Friday.

A fight occurred last Wednesday, on the west side of the Oconee river, between the rebels and a large force of Sherman's cavalry, in which, of course, the Union troops were repulsed. They are said to have been still on the west side of the Oconee on the following day.

The Augusta *Constitutionalist* says: The railroad bridge over the river was burned by them on last Sunday. The report of the burning of Milledgeville is said by the Richmond editors to lack confirmation, though it is believed that a portion of Sherman's force has been there; but in the Savannah *News* of the 23d instant a dispatch reiterates that it was captured on last Monday, and that the State House, Governor's mansion and Penitentiary there were burned, and that the town of Gordon was also captured by the Yankees.

The Governors of South Carolina and Georgia have issued a proclamation calling out all the males of those States between sixteen and fifty-five.

A correspondent of the Richmond *Dispatch* says: The Yankee Government can well afford to pay one million of dollars per day for the information which the Richmond papers furnish to it gratis regarding the movements of Sherman in Georgia.

Late rebel papers, in giving accounts of the appearance of Early's army in front of Sheridan's lines on the 12th inst., and its sudden flight with the Union cavalry at its heels, furnish the same explanation of his movements on that occasion as our correspondent gave at the time. Early had understood that a considerable portion of the Union army had left the valley. He found out his mistake, and was glad to get back up the valley as expeditiously as possible.

The Richmond *Whig* says there are now only about 4,000 Yankee troops at Newbern, N. C.

The Charleston *Mercury* learns on good authority that there are upwards of 2,000 skulkers belonging to the rebel army now in South Carolina.

The Columbia *Guardian* mentions a daring but unsuccessful attempt of the Yankee prisoners in that city to escape.

John Mitchell challenged Foote—Swann conveying the message. The challenger, Foote and Swan quarreled on their own account. The affair was settled in the Police Court, on Wednesday, when Foote and Swan were bound in $5,000 each, and Mitchell in $2,000, to keep the peace for twelve months.

The correspondent of the Mobile *Register* says: The crops in Mississippi are a failure. Most counties made only corn enough for their own use.

The Richmond *Sentinel* of Saturday advocates the passage of a bill to provide uniforms and clothing for officers holding rank inferior to Brigadier Generals. It takes the ground that their pay is insufficient to feed them and pay for their clothing. In the majority of cases, their clothing is purchased by the officers' friends or money borrowed. It concludes a General's pay in gold for one month would do more to support men and officers than twelve months' pay at present currency. We should advise every officer and soldier to take one months' pay in gold, and give a receipt for all pay during the remainder of the war. It would be economy on the part of the Government, and sound policy of the men. We hope Congress will pass a bill providing uniforms.

Soup Associations have been formed in Richmond. They propose to furnish all persons as much soup as they need at 25 cents per quart. They commence distributing on the 1st of December.

The *Whig* of Saturday says there are at least one hundred weddings in high life to come off between now and Christmas.

In the rebel Congress, on Saturday, a resolution was offered by Leach, of North Carolina, conciliatory to the United States Government, favoring pacific measures on the basis of a recognition of State rights and the original status of slavery. It was unanimously rejected.

During a few remarks made after the question, Mr. Leach said he did not believe there was a member present who represented the true opinion of his constituents who desired peace on any other terms than the unconditional recognition by the United States of the independence of the South. His remarks created applause in the galleries.

The Trial of Col. North.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Nov. 28.—The trial of Col. North, and Jones and Cohn, charged with the matter of obtaining New York soldiers' votes, will not be resumed before the 9th of December.

Important Railroad Project.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Nov. 28.—The New Albany (Ind.,) *Ledger* says a movement is on foot to connect Cincinnati by rail with Jeffersonville and New Albany on both sides of the Ohio River.

POSTSCRIPT.

4:30 O'CLOCK, A. M.

FROM NEW YORK.

[Special Dispatch to the Western Press.]
NEW YORK, Monday, Nov. 28.

MILITARY NEWS.

The New York *Commercial's* City Point letter says of Butler's Canal: The cut is in an advanced stage of construction. The lower half has been finished and dredged out at its entrance. The greater part of the second section has been cut down below the water line toward the upper end. A bank, from 5 to 20 feet thick, has been left to keep off the current. The canal will be 500 feet long, and, including dredging, 550; breadth at top 125; bottom, 65; the sides having a very steep slope. It will have 15 feet water at low tide. This cut will save the navigation of seven miles.

The *Herald's* Army of the Potomac special gives an account of Thanksgiving in the various camps, but contains no news of importance.

The canal at Dutch Gap it reports nearly ready for opening.

The Chief Commissary of Sheridan's army announces the distribution of 49,000 pounds of poultry to the troops on Thanksgiving day.

The *World's* Army of the Potomac special says: Within the past five days we have been receiving greatly increased numbers of deserters from the enemy. They corroborate the statements that Lee's army is demoralized. The deserters trusted on picket duty are generally from North Carolina and Alabama regiments. They state that the Richmond authorities are apparently wholly in the dark as to Sherman's movements, and extremely apprehensive that he will strike some unguarded point when least expected. This terror has caused them to increase their force along the line of the Danville Railroad, and extend their cavalry pickets.

The rebel authorities say Sherman may attempt to form a junction with this army, or with Sheridan.

The *Times'* Nashville correspondent says that Beauregard's army consists of 25,000 infantry and 15,000 cavalry.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—The *Tribune's* Army of the Potomac special says a statement in a Georgia paper lately that the rebel Congress passed an act to pay Jeff Davis' salary in gold, is indignantly denied by Richmond papers. We have information that the rebel Congress in secret session, passed such an act. It is reported that there has been discovered a wide-spread conspiracy in the South for overthrowing the Richmond dynasty. There have been many arrests in North Carolina, upper South Carolina and Georgia, and some in Virginia. The discovery created considerable consternation. Almost the first business of the Confederate Government after assembling was to discuss in secret session, measures to counteract the danger.

The use of some shells recently, of extraordinary inflamable power, has demonstrated the feasibility of reducing to ashes either Petersburg or Richmond, and guns are now on their way there which will throw shell into Richmond from our batteries in front of the 18th Corps, a distance of seven miles. With these guns in position, and projectiles prepared, our gunners can destroy Richmond in forty eight hours. A particular kind of shell has been prepared, and in this consists the main feature of the proposed plan.

FROM THE SOUTH.

NEW YORK, Monday, Nov. 28—Richmond papers contain accounts of suffering at the South during the recent cold snap at the rebel capital. Wood was selling last week in Richmond at $100 per cord, and it has been difficult to procure fuel at that price.

On Thursday some women were brought before the Richmond Police Court accused of having dismantled the house in which they lived, for fuel, burning the doors, shutters and window blinds.

The Columbia *Guardian* says there are 4,000 deserters from the rebel army in South Carolina.

The Richmond *Sentinel* of the 26th says: "Nothing unusual occurred yesterday or the day before around Richmond. The army is now receiving supplies of clothing, shoes and blankets."

NEW YORK, Monday, Nov. 28.—The Richmond *Dispatch*, in an editorial, favors the appointment of Gen. Lee as Military Adviser to Congress, with the understanding that his decisions will always be abided by.

It also favors the granting of plenary powers to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Brig. Gen. John H. Winder has been appointed Commissary General of prisoners, and all men and officers on duty in the various military prisons are placed under his control.

The Legislature of Alabama convened on the 14th, but neither House had a quorum.

The correspondent of the Mobile *Register* describes the gun factory at Montgomery, which is turning out a large number of arms for the rebel Government.

The rebel troops in Alabama are said to be suffering greatly for want of clothing. In one company twenty-four men were barefooted.

ESCAPE OF UNION PRISONERS.

The Palmetto *Herald* (Union) gives a list of eight Union officers escaped from Columbia and arrived inside our lines. Among them are Capt. Parton, 13th Tennessee cavalry; Capt. Rathbone, 16th infantry; Capt. W. M. Smith, 16th Iowa infantry; Capt. Rannels, 75th Ohio infantry; Lieut. J. Q. Elder, 11th Ohio infantry. They confirm the statements of prisoners previously arrived in regard to the treatment of our prisoners. At Charleston they are treated better than at any other place. At Macon they were badly used, and at Columbia the treatment almost unbearable. They were placed under fire in Charleston on the 28th of July, and remained there 64 days. On the 4th of October, 1,700 were started for Columbia. Only about 1,500 reached there, the rest escaping on the way. At Columbia they received no meat, and their food was exclusively corn meal and sorghum. They were provided with no cooking utensils, but prepared food with such improvised articles as they could obtain. They were placed in open lots surrounded by woods, with no shelter and no conveniences or comforts.

Capt. Parton was captured at Fort Pillow, on the 12th of April. He says the newspaper accounts of the massacre are very correct, but believes a discrimination was made between white and colored troops. Very few white troops were massacred.

In the vote for President, taken at Columbia, on the 26th of October, 981 votes were cast for Lincoln, and 143 for McClellan.

A FLATTERING IMITATION.

The British war corvette Scout has been selected by the Admiralty to have her 'midship sides protected by chain cable, on a plan similar to that adopted by the Kearsarge when in action with the Alabama.

DEATH OF UNION PRISONERS.

The *Times* of this morning gives a list of 300 Union prisoners who have died under the privations and cruelties of the prison at Andersonville. It also publishes a protest of the rebel surgeon against these cruelties to prisoners.

NEW YORK, Monday, Nov. 28.—It is reported that the King of the Sandwich Islands has sent an embassador to France to say that he would gladly accept the protection of Napoleon, giving him charge of the territories in payment for support.

For Additional News by Telegraph See Fourth Page.

New Advertisements.

PETER KELLER, Boot Maker, formerly 78 Dearborn street, has removed to 79 MONROE STREET, Third door east of the Post Office. All sorts of gentlemen's and Ladies' Boots made to order at moderate prices. no29-a14-3tnet

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the County of Cook are requested to present the same on or before the 5th of December Coming. LAURIN P. HILLIARD, County Clerk. no29-a17-7t

PORK PACKER'S ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the Pork Packer's Association will be held this (TUESDAY) evening at the Tremont House, at 7½ o'clock. A full attendance is requested, as matters of importance will be considered. By order of the President. V. A. TURPIN, Sec'y. no29-a146-1t

MY PATH IS PLAIN AND STRAIGHT to Everitt's, 151 Lake street, the only first-class Photograph Gallery in the city where you can procure Card Photographs at the low price of Two Dollars per dozen. WM. M. EVERITT, Prop'r. RAY NIAS, Operator. no29-a8-1t

PIANO FORTE POLISH.—This is an excellent article for restoring the wood to its original freshness. It imparts as beautiful a lustre to the wood as when it first came from the factory. Manufactured by [illegible] & CO. Wholesale Agents for the Star Piano. [illegible]

NEW INVENTION.—H. Von Elsner's Aromatic Polish, for piano and furniture—a highly recommended new invention, will not only clean, but gives a durable new polish to every object to be polished. MANN & DYCHE, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, sole agents for Chicago. [illegible]

BRICKS, BRICKS, BRICKS, and Flower Pots for sale cheap, at T. MOULDING'S Yard, corner of [illegible] avenue, near Nickerson's Distillery. Orders can be left at Mr. Treleven's Gold Pen Manufactory, 128 Lake street, up-stairs. P. O. Box 695, Chicago. no29-a8-2t TU THASAT 2wt

New Advertisments

CHICAGO WEEKLY TRIBUNE

Contents for the Week Ending Dec. 1.

1—SHERMAN'S MARCH: Beauregard and Hood Outwitted.
2—FROM THE SOUTH: Proceedings of the Rebel Congress.
3—DESTRUCTION OF THE ALBEMARLE.
4—THE SOUTHERN PRISONS: Interesting Narrative of an Escaped Prisoner.
5—FROM EAST TENNESSEE: The Battle Between Gillem and Breckinridge.
6—GEN. GRANT IN PHILADELPHIA: Immense Enthusiasm of the People.
7—PARSON BROWNLOW STILL ALIVE.
8—THE WAR IN EAST TENNESSEE: The Late Battle Between Breckinridge and Gillem.
9—ATLANTA—"DONE GONE."
10—TOBACCO AND TOBACCO SMOKING: Chemistry of the Weed—Effects of Smoking Cigars, Pipes, and Meerschaums.
11—THE DIAMOND BRACELET: A True Incident.
12—ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE: An Abducted Daughter Discovered After an Interval of Twenty-seven Years.
13—A NEW DEVICE OF WAR: A Wrought-Iron Shield for the Cronstadt Defenses.
14—A CHICAGO MINISTER ON HIS TRAVELS: Druids of the New York World.
15—THE KORAN: Changes in the Koran Demanded.
16—A STORY OF GEN. SHERMAN.
17—SEA SHORE: By Ralph Waldo Emerson.
18—THE CASE OF THE FLORIDA: Report of Her Capture by the Paymaster of the [illegible].
19—THE DESTRUCTION OF SLAVERY IN KENTUCKY: The Recognition of the Facts Forced Upon Her People.
20—SOUTH CAROLINA: First Voting for President in that State.
21—SHERMAN'S GREAT EXPEDITION: Latest Accounts from all Sources.
22—OUR LATE BUTTERNUT VISITORS.
23—EDITORIALS: The Illinois Black Laws—Bolstering up the Rebellion—Rebel Buncombe Spiced with Truth—Maj. Gen. John A. Logan—Social Life Among the Chivalry—The Next United States Senator.
24—THE LATEST INFORMATION FROM GRANT'S, SHERIDAN'S, SHERMAN'S, ROSECRANS', AND THE OTHER DEPARTMENTS.
25—LOCAL INTELLIGENCE: From the States of Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Indiana, Michigan, &c.
26—A COMPLETE REVIEW OF THE CHICAGO MARKETS: Latest New York, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Milwaukee Markets.
27—FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE, &c.

The CHICAGO WEEKLY TRIBUNE is a full history of the week, and just the document for merchants and bankers to send to their correspondents in the country. Price 5 cents in wrappers.

The CHICAGO WEEKLY TRIBUNE is the best medium for advertising in the West. With a circulation of about 41,000, it reaches almost every intelligent loyal family. To farmers who wish to dispose of their lands, cattle, sheep or swine; to the manufacturer of farming utensils, who wishes to attract the custom of the farmer; to the merchant who wants to sell goods to his country brother; and in fact to any class of manufacturers or factors, who wish to sell their goods, the CHICAGO WEEKLY TRIBUNE is just the channel through which they can gratify their desires. Try if this be not so. The terms are very low—$1 for the first four lines, and 25 cents for every subsequent line. Advertisements intended for this week's issue should be left at the Counting Room before six o'clock on Tuesday evening.

BOY'S
YOUTH'S
AND
CHILDREN'S
CLOTHING.

BOY'S OVERCOATS,
ALL QUALITIES.
BOY'S SCHOOL SUITS,
ALL QUALITIES.
BOY'S DRESS SUITS,
ALL QUALITIES.
YOUTH'S OVER COATS,
Youth's Coats, Pants and Vests,
Of all Qualities and Styles.
CHILDRENS SUITS.
For BOYS from THREE YEARS UPWARDS, made in styles suitable to ages.
CHILDREN'S OVER COATS
IN IMMENSE VARIETY.

We are prepared to offer any of the above Goods full 10 per cent. lower than any other house in this city. We give this, our BOY'S DEPARTMENT, especial attention, and manufacturing so extensively for this branch of our business enables us to afford many of our goods at prices paid by other houses here who keep but small stocks. We think we can satisfy any parent that there is nothing to be saved by buying the material and making at home. Our goods are all WELL MADE and cut in the LATEST STYLES.

DE GRAFF & POOLE,
Corner of State and Randolph Streets.
P. S.—PIECES GIVEN TO MATCH.
no29-a155-1t

FLANNELS!!
30 CASES
Fancy Shirting Flannels,
Woven and Printed.
30 Bales Grey Twilled Flannels,
Of Various Qualities.
20 CASES COTTON FLANNELS.
HUNT, BARBOUR & HALE,
no29-a109-3tnet 3, 5 & 7 Lake street.

DR. BIGELOW.
Confidential Physician,
Can be consulted at his office, 129 South Clark street, corner of Monroe, Chicago,
Half a block from the Postoffice, on all Chronic Diseases, and Diseases of a private and delicate nature to both sexes, which he treats with unparalleled success. Rooms separate, where Ladies and Gentlemen can consult the Doctor with the strictest privacy. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sundays, 10 to 12 a. m. Communications confidential. Consultation free. Address Postoffice Box 154. Inclose two stamps and get his Guide to Health. no29a110-4w

THE BOOK OF THE SEASON.
BAYARD TAYLOR'S NEW NOVEL,
JOHN GODFREY'S FORTUNES,
RELATED BY HIMSELF.
1 Vol., Crown 8vo. Price $2.25. The advance orders already reach full 3,000 copies. It is decidedly the best effort of its talented author.
Liberal terms to the Trade.
JOHN R. WALSH,
no29-a165-1t 102 Madison-st, Chicago, Ill.

A STORE,
Centrally located, suitable for Commission business, is wanted, and a liberal rent will be paid for one that suits, by a prompt paying tenant.
Apply at the Real Estate Office of
THOMAS D. SNYDER & CO.,
no29-a132-1t 1stp No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

HORSE LOST OR STOLEN,
From 150 South Water-st.
A CHESTNUT-SORREL HORSE,
[illegible] hands high, about 8 years old, star in forehead, hind ankles slightly cocked, and saddle marks on him; had on a saddle and bridle—saddle with horn and quilted seat, pieces of carpet tacked on the under side of saddle to raise it from his back.
A liberal reward will be paid for the return of horse and thief, or either.
MILLER & WILLMARTH,
no29-a148-1t 130 South Water street.

MONEY
To loan, in sums of $2,500 and upwards, on improved inside property, and for two or more years. Apply at Room No. 14, 87 Washington street, Chicago. no29-a137-1t

REFUSE SALT.
[illegible] barrels Refuse Salt for sale, to arrive, in prime packages. Apply to GROSVENOR & CO., 19 Lasalle street. no29-a31-1t

BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE LOT FOR SALE.
200 feet front on Michigan avenue, corner of Michigan avenue and Buena Vista or Twenty-fifth street. ALSO,
200 feet front on Wabash avenue, corner of Wabash avenue and Buena Vista or Twenty-fifth streets.
75 feet front on Indiana avenue, near Ringgold or Twenty-second street.
THOMAS D. SNYDER & CO.,
Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block. no29-a133-1t

HEATING FURNACES.
Beecher's Improved Patent Air Heating Furnaces, for warming Dwellings, Stores, Churches, School Houses, &c. For sale and put up by
BEECHER & PARKER,
no5-v827-3t TUATHU 209 Madison-st., Chicago, East end of the bridge.

PAY YOUR WATER TAX TO-DAY.
(Ten per cent. added at the end of November.)
no15-v889-[illegible]

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS in styles peculiar to our House, made to order in the most "Extra Pure" manner and most BEAUTIFUL OF THE ART. OUR PRICES ARE PER CENT BELOW the NOMINAL rates as at OLD STAND. In SHIRTS we have an elegant stock in store; also take orders to order, 25 per cent superior in quality and fit. ELY, Woolen Draper, Tailor and Gents Furnisher, King's Block, corner of Dearborn and Washington streets. [illegible]

New Advertisements.

CLOTHING
FASHIONABLE
And Well Made,
AT
De Graff & Poole's,
Corner of State and Randolph-sts.

OUR STOCK is the LARGEST and MOST VARIED in this city. We bought upon a LOW GOLD BASIS, and offer our goods at a SMALL ADVANCE ON COST. Our present prices are full 20 per cent. lower than they could be afforded were our stock manufactured at this time.
OUR GOODS will be found equal in style, workmanship and finish, to custom work. We respectfully invite your examination.
DE GRAFF & POOLE.
no29-a123-1t

A WOMAN WALKS
AFTER BEING
BED RIDDEN FOR SIX MONTHS.

This is to certify, that on Saturday evening, Nov. 26, 1864, I brought my wife on a bed to Dr. J. Dodge Warren, at the Matteson House, Chicago. She has not been able to walk for six months, and for the last two years she has been failing rapidly.

She suffered from Rheumatism, Ulceration and Falling of the Womb, St. Vitus' Dance, and General Debility. From the Rheumatism (which seemed to affect the whole system) she was unable to bear pressure on any part of the body without producing acute pain.

From the Ulceration and Displacement of the Womb she had a constant and painful bearing down, extending from the small of the back down the inside of the thighs. Her nervous system so completely shattered that she constantly labored as if afflicted with *Chorea*. Her debility and prostration so great that for the last six months she has been unable to walk or help herself.

After two operations her pains and soreness are ALL GONE, the bearing down is CURED, the nervousness alleviated, and better than all, she is now able to walk ALL ABOUT. Will reply to inquiries made.
BARTHOLOMEW BARNACLE,
Princeton, Bureau County, Illinois.

Sworn and subscribed to this 29th day of November, A. D. 1864, before me. J. SUMMERFIELD, Justice of the Peace.

Attested by LA[illegible] I. L[illegible]LAND, County Clerk, Cook County, Illin[illegible], Chicago, Nov. 29, 1864.

DR. WARREN
Remains at the Matteson House till December 5th, 1864.
☞ Dr. W. will call at residence if required.
no29-a175-1t

PROF. H. A. DE MUNN,
THE CELEBRATED
HAIR RESTORER,
Having recovered from his late serious illness, can be consulted upon all diseases of the
HAIR AND SCALP,
AT HIS NEW AND COMMODIOUS OFFICE,
No. 7 King's Block,
Corner Dearborn and Washington streets,
CONSULTATION FREE.
N. B.—All letters should have a postage stamp inclosed to insure an answer. no29-a98-1taw

PIANO BUYERS WHOSE ARRANGEMENTS for the approaching holidays contemplate the purchase of a Piano, would do well to hand in their orders soon, as the supply of
STEINWAY
PIANOS that we can procure previous to that time will be, of course, limited. Our present stock on hand is large and very choice.
SMITH & NIXON,
Court House Square, corner Washington-st.
ESTEY'S COTTAGE ORGANS. no29 a125-1t

THE BEST MUSICAL INSTRUMENT FOR THE FAMILY.
"The piano-forte," says the *American Baptist*, "extensively as it used, is not so well adapted to all the purposes of sacred and secular music as another instrument which is now justly claiming a large share of public attention, and which has already been extensively introduced into schools, churches, families, and received the endorsement of the chief organists, musicians, and artists of America—We mean Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organ."
ROOT & CADY, Chicago,
WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR THE NORTHWEST.
no29-a79-1t

CELEBRATED
DAYTON ICE CREAM CANDY
Manufactured only by
JOS. H. PETERS & CO., 126 Dearborn st, in basement.
We would warn dealers and the public generally to beware of cheap imitations. None genuine but that manufactured by the above firm, and labelled
DAYTON ICE CREAM CANDY.
no29-a133-3t TU THASAT

THE EXHIBITION OF OUR NEW
PATENT SQUARE GRAND
PIANOS
WILL TAKE PLACE AT
METROPOLITAN HALL,
On Wednesday Next, November 30th.
All who take an interest in our enterprise, in Music and Art generally, are cordially invited to call. We have secured the services of a celebrated Pianist for the occasion. The Hall will be open both day and evening.
F. PISTORIUS & CO.,
Factory, 171 North Water street.
Warerooms, 90 Washington street. no27-a15-1tnet

UNITED STATES
5-20 BONDS
AND
10-40 BONDS
FOR SALE BY
Second National Bank,
NORTHWEST CORNER OF
Lake and Clark Streets.
no25-w28-3tnet

H. O. ARMOUR & CO.,
H. O. ARMOUR & CO., Chicago. } { ARMOUR & ARMOUR, Milwaukee.
Commission Merchants,
227 SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO.
Special attention given to purchase and sale of
Provisions.
We have constantly for sale the well known brand of "John Plankinton," Milwaukee, and other Chicago and Milwaukee Packers, and are prepared to sell & purchase all descriptions of Provisions delivered in either Market. no28-v74-2w TU TH SAT

DRESSED HOGS.
We are prepared to handle Dressed Hogs and Produce generally to best advantage, and make prompt returns for same. RAY & TREGO, Commission Merchants, 12 Lasalle street. no27-a9-1wnet

PREPARE FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—Country Merchants can obtain a supply of Brackett's celebrated Home-Made and Fruit Candy, for the holidays, by applying at the factory of J. A. BRACKETT & CO., as above. Brackett's celebrated ICE CREAM CANDY at $4.00 per hundred packages, well boxed. [illegible]

CHICAGO ACADEMY,
218 Wabash Avenue,
Between Adams and Jackson streets, formerly kept by Misses LANE AND BAKER.
Mrs. BYRD and Miss BORCHERSHUS
Will open a School in this Institution on MONDAY the 5th inst. For terms and particulars apply at the School Room.
Chicago, Nov. 28, 1864. no29-v99-3tnet

New Advertisements.

DITHRIDGE'S XX CHIMNEY
[illegible]
In order to protect the Public and the Jobbing Trade against the imposition of a LIKE GL[illegible] CHIMNEY, fraudulently marked with the "Dithridge" Brand, we have appointed
GEO. G. POPE,
Wholesale Agent for Chicago, Illinois
And the GENUINE XX FLINT GLASS PATENT OVAL AND
ROYAL DITHRIDGE CHIMNEY
will be for, after supplied by him to all responsible Dealers [illegible] INFERIOR CHIMNEYS as our make) at Factory prices, Freight added.
E. D. DITHRIDGE,
Fort Pitt Glass Works, Pittsburgh, Pa.
no29a22-3t net

OFFICE OF
E. D. DITHRIDGE
MANUFACTURER OF
Dithridge's Patent Oval Chimney
PITTSBURGH, ..., '64.
To Glass Manufacturers and Dealers:
All who are concerned in the manufacture or sale of Lamp Chimneys are hereby notified that the trade marks used to designate DITHRIDGE'S CHIMNEYS are as follows:
X. Royal, X Patent Oval, XX " or Nutcracker, XX " " or Nutcracker.
As well as the representation of a Chimney, which is stamped on every box.
To use any of these trade-marks renders the user liable to prosecution, under the laws of the United States regulating trade marks, and all who have been thus guilty are notified to cease the same at once.
The parties that have been so reckless as to counterfeit our name and brand, entire, are requested to acquaint themselves with the penalties incurred by Act of 1857.
E. D. DITHRIDGE,
Fort Pitt Glass Works, Pittsburgh, Pa.
no29a24-3t net

HAVING MADE ARRANGEMENTS with E. D. DITHRIDGE for the Exclusive Agency of his Chimneys sold in this city, I shall at all times keep full and complete stocks of the celebrated
XX Flint Glass Chimney
On hand, which will be supplied to the Trade
AT FACTORY PRICES,
Adding Freight.
DITHRIDGE'S XX CHIMNEY is well known as being the Best and Most Durable Chimney Made, and all persons in want of a Chimney of extra quality will use none but the XX FLINT GLASS. Such parties as have been imposed upon by an inferior article, fraudulently sold as "Dithridge's," will always find the GENUINE XX DITHRIDGE FLINT GLASS PATENT OVAL X ROYAL CHIMNEY at the
Lamp and Oil Store, 122 Clark Street,
no29a18-3t net GEO. G. POPE.

BOSTON,
NEW YORK,
ST. LOUIS,
PITTSBURGH,
PHILADELPHIA,
CINCINNATI,
Have been visited for the special purpose of bringing out the latest improvements and newest patterns of FIRE and BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES. We challenge the world to show a greater variety or more beautiful and chaste styles. We invite everybody to call and see
THE GREAT
AMERICAN SAFES,
MANUFACTURED BY
DIEBOLD, BAHMANN & CO.
Ten years ahead of all others.
Made of Heavier Wrought Iron.
Thicker Fire-Proof Filling.
Weigh twenty per cent. more.
Elegantly Made and Finished.
Cost no more than the Old Styles.
You see them Everywhere.
FOR SALE ONLY BY
F. W. PRATT, 13 Lasalle-st.
no27-a14-3tnet

NEW SKIRT
FOR 1864.
A new and great invention in Hoop Skirts.
THE DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (OR DOUBLE) STEEL SPRING.
J. I. & J. O. WEST,
97 Chambers Street, New York,
Are the owners of the patent, and exclusive manufacturers of this
J. W. BRADLEY'S PATENTED DUPLEX ELLIPTIC STEEL SPRING SKIRTS.
This invention consists of Duplex (or two) Elliptic Steel Springs, ingeniously braided tightly and firmly together, edge to edge, making the toughest, most elastic, flexible and durable spring ever used, enabling the wearer, in consequence of its great elasticity and flexibleness, to place and fold the skirt when in use as easily and with the same convenience as a silk or muslin dress. It entirely obviates and silences the only objections to hoop skirts, viz: the annoyance to the wearer as well as the public, especially in crowded assemblies, carriages, railroad cars, church pews, or in any crowded place, from the difficulty of contracting them to occupying a small space. This entirely removes the difficulty, while giving the skirt the usual full and symmetrical form, and is the lightest and most stylish and graceful appearance for the street, opera, promenade or house dress. A lady having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort and great convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Spring Skirt for a single day, will never afterwards willingly dispense with the use of them. They are the best quality in every part, and by far the lightest, most durable, comfortable and economical skirt made. Merchants will be supplied as above, and ladies in most first-class retail stores in this city and throughout the different States.
☞ Inquire for the DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRTS.
Patent Duplex Elliptic Skirt.
Combining elegance, lightness, comfort and economy, and unquestionably the most desirable article made. For sale by
POTTER PALMER,
110, 112, 114 and 116 Lake street, Chicago.
Bradley's Patent "Duplex Elliptic" Skirt.
Most Popular and Flexible in use.
ROSS & GOSSAGE,
167 and 169 Lake street, Chicago.
no6-v890-1m TU TH SASAT

AMBOLINE,
AMBOLINE,
AMBOLINE,
AMBOLINE,
AMBOLINE,
FOR THE HAIR.
Price, $1 per Box, containing two Bottles.
PREPARED ONLY BY
WARING & CO.,
25 Dey street, New York.
AND SOLD EVERYWHERE.
BURNHAM & VAN SHAACK, 16 Lake-st., Wholesale Agents for the State of Illinois.
no22-a86-15t TU SA&THNET

J. W. BUTLER & CO.,
WHOLESALE
PAPER DEALERS,
48 State Street.
PAPER, GROCERS' BAGS AND FLOUR SACKS OF ALL SIZES.
no29-w58-7t TU THSAT 1t

PARSONS ON THE LAW OF CONTRACTS—New Edition.
LITTLE, BROWN & CO.,
110 Washington Street, Boston,
PUBLISH THIS DAY
Parsons on the Law of Contracts.
Fifth Edition. 3 vols. 8vo. $22.50.
This edition contains new chapters upon Contracts of Shipping, Marine Insurance and Life Insurance, Liens, and the Stamp Acts. Also, new sections upon Sales to Arrive, upon Bought and Sold Notes, and upon Trust Mortgages. no24-w978-3t TU SA&FR

SALT!
10,000 Barrels Ground
SOLAR SALT,
FOR PACKERS' USE.
FOR SALE BY
COMSTOCK & WHEELER,
189½ South Water Street.
no28-w33-1wnet

TRUSSES.
HARD RUBBER TRUSS COMPANY—ESTABLISHMENT, 28 SOUTH CLARK STREET,
J. H. KENDALL, Manager.
This Truss will never rust, chafe, break, gall or blister. Can be used in bathing; is always clean and will last a life time. Reference from the most eminent surgeons given as to its superiority over all other Trusses. Consultation free. Also, constantly on hand a full assortment of Shoulder Braces, Supporters, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Crutches, &c., &c. [illegible]

SCISSORS.
Two Thousand Dozen
Comprising sixty different patterns, for sale by
CHARLES BIGGS, Importer,
[illegible] street.

TUCKER'S PATENT SPRING BEDS
AND FOLDING WOOD COTS.
Are universally acknowledged to be the standard in Beds in the market. Inquire for
TUCKER'S PATENT.
For sale by the furniture dealers generally throughout the United States. At Wholesale by HIRAM TUCKER, 117 and 119 Court street, Boston, [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1864.

THE LEASE OF THE PENITENTIARY.

It is a well established rule of law, that fraud vitiates all contracts. This principle should be applied to the six years' lease of the Penitentiary convicts, made to certain parties by the Legislature, at the session of June, 1863. It is the duty of the honest men in the new Legislature to rip up and expose that dishonest transaction, and if on investigation it shall be found to be the swindle now believed, it will be the bounden duty of the Legislature to declare it null and void, and order the Commissioners to take possession of the premises in the name of the State. If the contractors are not satisfied with the spoils they have already secured, let them sue the State, and collect their judgment if they can, as McAllister and Stebbens have done.

The public attention was so strongly directed to the treasonable and insurrectionary schemes of the Copperheads of the last Legislature, that the great frauds perpetrated in relation to the Penitentiary, were wholly overlooked, or scarcely noticed by the people at large, and they were so rejoiced at the prorogation of that infamous body that the grabs on the Treasury escaped due attention at the time.

Take the case of the so-called "lease." A "ring" was formed, consisting of honorable (?) members and lobby vultures, to put it through both Houses under the gag of the previous question. A bill was introduced enacting that for the period of six years from June 10th, 1863, all the convicts in the Penitentiary, numbering from six to nine hundred, should labor for James M. Pittman, of Adams county, his executors, administrators, and assigns, at whatever trade or employment the said Pittman and his confederates should please, in competition with the honest mechanics of the State; the State furthermore to furnish lodging-places and work-shops for the workmen; and in consideration of this labor of nearly a thousand able-bodied men Pittman and his partners are to pay the State what? *Not one cent!* They agree merely to furnish the convicts with guards, cheap prison food, and cheap prison clothes, costing them, perhaps, twenty cents per day for each man, while the services rendered realize the contractors from one to two dollars per man. The State has expended a million of dollars already to put up enclosures, sleeping apartments, work-shops, cooking and eating rooms, and the like; and the contractors get the use of the whole premises rent free, not even stipulating to pay for repairs. No part of the earnings of the convicts are paid to the State, or are set aside for the support of the families of the poor wretches; no fund is accumulated out of which to pay the convict a reasonable sum at the expiration of his term of service, to give him a little start in the world and enable him to lead a reformed life thereafter.

All the profits go into the capacious, rapacious maw of the "contractors" and the "ring" with whom they divide. Pittman is also made Warden of the Penitentiary, so that he can do as he pleases with the convicts. It is understood that the clear profits on the lease for the first ten months, from June, 1863, to April, 1864, were **$130,000**, and that the amount made from April, 1864, to November, 1864, being seven months, was **$150,000**. Whether these immense sums include what the "ring" may claim for their share of the plunder, or are exclusive of all such demands, we have not been definitely informed.

We are told that the late Speaker of the Copperhead House of Representatives is now the sole ostensible owner of the lease. It is reported that he purchased the interest of his copartners a few weeks since for the snug sum of $250,000, taking to himself all the risks and profits of the remainder of the "lease." It is believed that he was one of the lessees at the time the bill was rushed through the Legislature, though his interest in it was not publicly avowed until some time after the adjournment. He is now, however, reported to be sole owner of the nine hundred human beings in the State Prison, being, perhaps, the largest slaveholder in the United or disunited States. If the "lease" is allowed to run the full six years, Mr. Buckmaster will be able to retire with a fortune of one or two millions of dollars, wrung out of the toil of his white slaves working in competition with Chicago mechanics.

When the bill was before the House to "lease" the convict labor, the Republican members opposed it, making a number of speeches against it, and various motions to gain time. Mr. A. G. Throop, of this city, presented a proposition from Mr. C. P. Bradley to pay a bonus of $20,000 a year for the lease; but the Copperhead Speaker refused to entertain the offer for a moment. In short, it was hooted out of sight by the Copperhead members, and no attention paid to it. The "ring" had no interest in Bradley's proposition. Hence its fate.

The Republican members of the House managed to get the bill recommitted to the Committee that reported it. But the next day it was brought into the House and rushed through by the Speaker and the Copperhead majority under the pressure of the previous question—every Republican voting against it, and every Copperhead voting for it. This dishonest measure became a law February 14, 1863.

The State Treasury has been cheated out of one hundred thousand dollars a year by this abominable lease. There is nothing in the history of Illinois legislation that equals it for barefaced, downright sharp practice, unless it be the appropriations for the building of the Penitentiary, and the expenditure thereof. It is amazing that the leaders of any party, however reckless or corrupt, would venture to perpetrate such a piece of legislation. Surely it must have occurred to them that the character of the transaction could not always be concealed from their constituents; that sooner or later, like murder, it would "out." But the savory smell of plunder seems to have rendered them oblivious to the wrongfulness of the act, and the odium that must surely attend it.

But this outrageous "lease" ought not to be allowed to run the six years. The new Governor, Gen. Oglesby, is an honest, fearless man, who will enter upon his gubernatorial duties with a Republican Legislature to back him. He will come into office pledged only to do his duty fearlessly and uprightly. Would it not be well to call the attention of the Legislature in his inaugural, to this remarkable "lease," and suggest that a searching investigation be had into the circumstances attending the making of it, and further to inquire whether the public good does not require its annulment? How far Governor Oglesby may feel disposed to move in this matter, of course, we know not, but that he will be heartily sustained by the honest men of all parties in whatever probing he may do, is most certain, and if he and the new Legislature rip the swindle to the bottom, they will receive the sincere thanks of the people.

A NEEDED CHANGE.

There has hardly been a session of Congress within our recollection that has not been marred by outrageous scenes of drunkenness in one House or the other—usually in both. Latterly the Senate has been more frequently disturbed, and more deeply dishonored than the House. That Illinois has had her share in this great public odium, has been admitted by those of her citizens who have visited the National Capital, with the full sense of shame which properly attaches to such a confession, and it is a poor satisfaction to the Union men of the State to know that the disgrace does not belong to their political organization. Every man, woman and child shares in it, and every one who has a proper sense of the decency befitting a great State in the councils of the Nation, will rejoice that we have now the opportunity of putting away the reproach, and resuming the dignity proper to the State of Illinois, in the Senate of the United States. It is now possible for us to give Judge Trumbull a colleague equal to his own high moral standard, and we doubt not that our Legislature will find, among the many excellent men who have been named for the position, one who shall rank with the foremost in all those qualities which should distinguish the statesman of a christian people. We have suffered too much of the opprobrium of public intemperance to view it with any degree of tolerance, and we tell our Legislature in advance that the people demand sobriety and good morals at their hands as the first requisite of their Senator. We have not the slightest apprehension that we shall be disgraced during the next six years as we have been the past two years, but we tell those to whom the choice is committed that in so plain a matter as this, they will be held to a just responsibility.

"DRUID."

The N. Y. World is in the habit of giving space to letters set in leaded type and embellished with flaring heads written at Baltimore and signed "Druid." Every one of these letters are eminently treasonable. They display a pretended knowledge of all rebel movements, affect intimacy with rebel generals, extol their courage and skill, indicate the sure ways in which the Federal armies are to be crushed, applaud Jeff. Davis and his administration, and denounce Abraham Lincoln and his Cabinet. Within the past week this correspondent has annihilated Sherman two or three times, has driven him from Atlanta by rebel force, stripped him of provisions, drowned him in mud, captured all his artillery, and finally leaves him with a handful of men fleeing before the rebel legions.

Some timid men may be alarmed by these letters, and we therefore propose to rid them of their fears in future. "Druid" is no less a personage than H. M. Flint, well known in Chicago, and brother of Calvin Cather Flint, still better known in Chicago. He served his time as a newspaper reporter in Chicago, having been employed upon the Chicago *Times*. In that capacity he was principally noted for stupendous lying, and vivid imagination, which never stopped short with the boundaries of truth, newspaper plagiarism, an utter disregard for personal feeling, fast living and reckless expenditure. We think it within bounds to state that he never wrote a line with a grain of truth in it unless by accident. One of his principal exploits was stealing a life of Douglas in this wise. J. W. Sheahan, Esq., then editor of the *Times*, was engaged upon a Life of Douglas. Mr. S. was accustomed to leave his manuscripts which he had written during the day, in his drawer. Flint, whose duties kept him at the office late at night, opened the drawer regularly and copied them. As the book neared completion, Flint was suddenly called to New York on business, and Mr. Sheahan was astonished soon after at a Life of Douglas in the market, which bore a striking resemblance to his, and of course killed his book financially. He next flourished on the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, then on the N. Y. *Times'* and *Herald's* corps, from each of which he was kicked out, and finally turns up as "Druid," the secession correspondent of the New York *World*. He is the paid tool of Baltimore secessionists, a poor miserable shyster, strutting dandy, and reckless, conscienceless penny-a-liner. His brother, when last in Chicago, was in jail, for forging his uncle's name to a check and drawing bogus drafts. *Par nobile fratrum!*

We think we have sufficiently identified his antecedents to remove any confidence in his treasonable vaporings.

GEN. SHERIDAN'S RANK.

An erroneous impression has gone forth that Gen. Sheridan has been created the senior Major General in the regular army of the United States, and that he has actually taken up Gen. McClellan's rank along with his vacated position. Army officers and those acquainted with the regulations of the army need have no explanation of the matter, but the masses may not understand the subject perfectly, and hence we give the relative rank of several General officers of the regular army as they appear upon the official rolls:

1. Lieutenant General U. S. Grant.
2. Major General H. W. Halleck.
3. Major General W. T. Sherman.
4. Major General Geo. G. Meade.
5. Major General P. H. Sheridan.
6. Brigadier General W. S. Rosecrans.
7. Brigadier General G. H. Thomas.
8. Brigadier General W. S. Hancock.

Then follow a number of others who have been appointed to the rank of Brigadier who are yet to be confirmed, as is General Sheridan in his rank as fifth Major General in the regular army. His commission and rank date from November 8, consequently any one appointed previously is his superior in rank.

The Vote in Rhode Island.

The official home vote of Rhode Island at the election of Presidential electors is as follows:

For Lincoln	13,692
For McClellan	8,470
Lincoln's majority	5,222

Votes of soldiers thus far received:

For Lincoln	516
For McClellan	160
Lincoln's majority	356
Lincoln's majority on the home vote	5,222
Lincoln's majority on soldier's vote	356
Total majority for Lincoln	5,578

A few more soldier's votes are yet to be received from New Orleans. They will probably carry up the majority to 5,600.

This is the largest vote and largest majority ever given in Rhode Island.

McClellan to Seymour & Co.

The Buffalo *Express* says it did not receive the following document by telegraph, but no one who has read the dispatches of the little Napoleon—especially that famous telegram of June 28, 1862—will doubt for a moment its authority:

> ON BOARD GUNBOAT, OFF COAST OF }
> NEW JERSEY, Nov. 8—Midnight. }
>
> Horatio Seymour, George H. Pendleton, August Belmont & Co:
>
> I have lost this battle because my forces were too small. I again repeat I am not responsible for this, and I say it with the earnestness of a candidate who feels in his heart the loss of every good vote which has been needlessly sacrificed to-day. * * * * * * I feel too earnestly to-night. I have read too many telegrams from east and west to feel otherwise than that the Democracy has not kept its promise with me. If I save myself from eternal shame and infamy, I tell you that I owe no thanks to you or any other member of the Chicago Convention. You have done your best to ruin me.
>
> GEORGE BRINTON MCCLELLAN.

Major General Pope.

The Milwaukee *Sentinel* says this distinguished officer, who has so worthily administered the affairs of this department for some time past, has been requested by the Secretary of War to report in person at Washington. It thinks this means that he has been assigned an active command somewhere. It pays a deserved compliment to his ability as a man and a soldier, to his brilliant achievements as a "fighting General," and the prudent policy by which, though a man of decided and radical Union views himself, he has secured the enforcement of the laws in this department without any of those difficulties which have occurred elsewhere. The *Sentinel* adds:

If, as is undoubtedly the case, Gen. Pope is at last to have a command somewhat adequate to his demonstrated ability, the country has reason to rejoice. It has been an unsolved mystery to all save a few why an officer of such rare energy, brilliant talents, and indomitable pluck has been so long shelved away in such a department as this. Not until the conclusion of the war will all the facts be known, but when they are the country will learn to admire the patience and patriotic reticence of Gen. Pope as much as it has hitherto admired his splendid fighting qualities. It may, perhaps, not be out of place for us to say, even now, that Lieut. Gen. Grant has sought, from the time of his taking command of the army, to have Gen. Pope with him in the field.

☞ In Paris there are at this moment no fewer than 60,000 men who have no other creed of religon than that of *spiritisme*, and it is really sad to witness the rapid diffusion of a faith built on such senseless tenets. It has its *croyants*, its priests, its altars, &c., as well as its papers, reviews, publications of all sorts, editors and booksellers of its own, such as M. Ledoyen, Galerie d'Orleans, Palais Royal.

☞ The Richmond *Whig* says it is gratified to learn that the Indian nations west of Arkansas are true to the Confederate cause. It classes the Creeks, Choctaws, Cherokees and Seminoles as friendly to the South.

☞ The Richmond *Enquirer* says that the manager of the Montgomery theatre has tendered the proceeds of a night's performances for the purchase of Travis' guns for Forrest.

Secretary Fessenden.

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. *Independent* discussing proposed Cabinet changes says:

Mr. Fessenden, too, staggers under the load put upon his shoulders. He lacks health. He has the brains, but not the physical strength for the position. It is known that he desires to take his old position in the Senate, and it does seem a calamity that the finest Congressional debater alive should not be in it. But nothing is certain respecting his course. He may hold on to the end of the Presidential term, as Mr. Lincoln is very anxious that he should do. His successor has not been selected, but a new policy has been discussed in financial circles, which if adopted, will undoubtedly raise the value of the currency permanently. The chief points of the new policy are: *no further issue of currency as money*, the constant sale of bonds to meet current indebtedness, and possibly the *legalization of a trade with the South for cotton*. Robert J. Walker is here, and he urges a bold policy upon the part of the Government in relation to its finances. Rumors have given him the head of the Treasury Department in case Mr. Fessenden shall resign, but they are, to say the least, premature, and probably without any solid foundation. Mr. Stanton has been very unwell, and his physician has advised him to quit the cares and immense responsibilities of the War Department. But he loves his work, and will cling to it as to life itself. The rumors have given him the Chief Justiceship, but I can hardly believe that it will be offered to any man but Mr. Chase till he has declined it. All the rumors respecting Mr. Stanton grew out of the fact that he was quite ill.

Depot Burned at Cleveland.

[From the Cleveland Leader, Nov. 24.]

The Atlantic and Great Western Passenger Depot, was totally destroyed last night by fire. The fire broke out about a quarter after nine last evening, originating, as we are informed, in the kitchen of the restaurant connected with the depot. Owing to the material of the depot, which was intended only as a temporary structure, and was built of seasoned pine, and to the high wind prevalent last night, the flames spread with the wildest rapidity, and before the engines could reach the spot, the whole building was in flames, beyond all hope of saving it.

The fire spread so rapidly that it was only with the greatest difficulty that any thing was saved. The safe was removed, and all the books of the company, together with all private baggage, were saved. A portion of the furniture of the building was removed safely.

A train of cars standing in front of the depot was pushed away just in time to save it from being engulfed in the general fire.

While the conflagration was at its height, the evening passenger train arrived. The amazement of passengers and officials may be imagined. The train stopped summarily, and passengers circumnavigated the burning building to the hacks on the other side.

This depot was built in the fall of 1863, being entirely completed just about a year ago. Although not intended as a permanent structure, it was a handsome and commodious building, containing offices, gentlemen's and ladies' sitting rooms, wash rooms, baggage rooms, restaurant, dining saloon, &c. It was worth about $6,000 or $8,000.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Thanksgiving Day and How it Was Spent—Reversing the Order—Detection of a Deserter—The Army of the Potomac.

[From Our Special Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 24.

THANKSGIVING.

Of the work of this day our nation may well be proud. From every quarter the tidings come that the people are observing the day in Thankfulness and charity. The poor are sharing in common with the rich, and even in our armies, away from home and fireside, our gallant boys are opening their parcels and gathering round their improvised tables which groan with the same luxuries that grace the boards of our hotels.

Here in the capital where there are greater social extremes than in any other city in our land, there is but one common voice of rejoicing. The President enjoys his roast turkey in the White House, and the little bootblack, with equal gusto, relishes his *quantum sufficit* of nuts and ginger cakes at the street corner. Everybody seems to be out at a turkey roast or something equivalent.

The Departments are closed, and of course the clerks are all out "in full dress," and they look well kept and good natured, in spite of slim salaries.

The contrabands, of whom this city has its full quota, if not more, are in a perfect furore of merry-making. I am told the Freedmen's village is grinning all over. The inhabitants seem to be just finding out

> "That white wheat bread and a dollar a day
> Are coming, coming."

May be there are hovels and cellars the light of this happy day doesn't reach. May be there are poor, pitiless women and children stowed away in dark nooks of this city, on whom no kindly face will smile to-day! I fear there are. God pity them! For what will this cheerless winter bring those who are left hungry and sad to-day—to-day, when even the dogs on our streets are rolling in fatness.

REVERSING THE ORDER.

Numerous cases have been brought to light during this war, of patriotic and romantic women donning men's apparel and going off to the wars. But I have hitherto heard of no case where a man put on the "balmoral" in order to escape military duty.

Yesterday evening a rather sizeable lady, closely veiled, took a seat in one of our street cars, and was behaving herself very well when a couple of "Uncle Sam's" detectives stepped in and asked the pleasure of her company to the nearest station house. The lady hesitated for a moment, not seeming to appreciate the honor, but seeing that their attachment was such it could not be put off, she nervously "took their arms" and went. But her fellow-passengers were indignant. They would not see such rude conduct without a protest. And they demanded of the officers an explanation, when to their utter confusion, they were informed that the lady in whose behalf they were expending their gallantry was nothing more nor less than a deserter, who was undertaking to conceal himself under a "petty-coat." The passengers subsided.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Now that the rains have subsided, and the sun has come out, you may soon expect to hear something from the James. Butler's Canal is not finished yet, and may not be for a month to come; but this will not hold an army when everything else is ready. The condition of the roads has more to do with our delay than either the canal or the armada which is expected to go through it. Besides, Lee must be watched. If he weakens his line at any point, in order to send aid to Georgia, the ball will open very soon on the Potomac. Our army has not gone into winter quarters. There is yet much land to be possessed before that is done.

SUPER.

OUR MEMPHIS LETTER.

The Late Arrests—The Defense of Memphis—Gen. Washburn—The Alarm Last Week—The Future Governor of Tennessee—The Emancipation Question.

[From our Special Correspondent.]

MEMPHIS, TENN., Nov. 22, 1864.

THE LATE ARRESTS.

Sunday morning the law-abiding citizens of Memphis were not a little astonished to see the provost guard patrolling the streets, and making numerous arrests; passes were in even greater demand than usual, and woe unto those who had them not! This proceedings was the result of the authorities having received information that men believed to be connected with Forrest's army and the guerilla bands in our vicinity, had found their way into the city as country people coming to purchase supplies. The authorities having received this intimation, made a descent upon them at the different boarding houses and other places of resort, and also picked up all suspicious looking persons in the streets. Among the number of those arrested were some countrymen who subsequently obtained vouchers for their loyalty from well-known citizens here, and were released, the other number, several hundred I believe, are held for future investigation; it is rumored that there are two rebel Colonels among them.

It is known that rebel spies do come to Memphis in disguise continually, and last week, I have heard there were several seen and recognized, but they managed to elude the authorities and leave the city, no doubt, taking out the information they desired to obtain. The authorities are very vigilant, but these Confederates being perfectly familiar with the city, and every approach to it, know how to avoid the pickets, and when once in the city they have friends who will conceal them.

THE NATURAL DEFENSES OF MEMPHIS.

The city has settled down into perfect repose, so far as Forrest is concerned. Our people have now no apprehensions of his coming, and the military know that twenty-five thousand men cannot take the city, as its natural defences are very good. Bayou Gayaso makes almost a circuit around the town, and the bridges over it can be torn up, as they have been at every alarm, in a very few minutes; and when this is done it would be a very difficult matter for cavalry to get into the city, except on the South side, where they would be subjected to a raking fire from Fort Pickering. On the outskirts of the city are the four new forts, of which I have told you, and they, with Fort Pickering now command every approach to the city. Guerillas may approach in small bodies, but no considerable rebel army could come within twenty miles of Memphis without our being aware of their vicinity in sufficient season to give them a warm reception.

GEN. WASHBURN.

When the late alarm was given, there were over a thousand scouts out, patrolling the country outside of our picket lines, and this side of the Hatchie. It was this fact which gave Washburn confidence that the alarm was groundless. The account given of it in the Missouri *Democrat* does gross injustice to Gen. Washburn, and should never have been admitted in so truly a loyal paper. Gen. Washburn was at the theater at the time, and did very much to restore quiet to the audience when the alarm gun was fired; he went leisurely to his office, and made every needful disposition, but neither himself or any officer, civil or military, in the city of Memphis, was at all alarmed, and the only regret expressed by any body was on the part of the militia, who deprecate "scares" as injurious to trade and who desired that the rebels might make a serious effort and thus determine the inability of any rebel force that could be collected, taking Memphis, and at the same time by demonstrating the thorough loyalty of the great mass of the people of Memphis, justify the most liberal extension by government of trade facilities to the city.

THE ALARM LAST WEEK.

I ought to tell you that the late affair was not an idle scare as it was at the time supposed to be. Subsequent investigations show that Col. Kappner, (commandant of Fort Pickering) was fully justified in giving the alarm, as he heard brisk infantry firing for some time in a direction south of the Fort. It appears that a woman was, "as usual," the origin of the difficulty. At Camp Shiloh, several negroes belonging to one of the colored regiments, quarreled about a disreputable colored woman. Others took sides, and the affair culminated in a fight, in which a large number took part. One or more regiments, (colored,) a short distance from where the difficulty occurred, supposing that the rebels were making an attack, at once threw out skirmishers and advanced to meet them. (A majority of these regiments are young, robust negroes, "chock full" of fight, and glad of any opportunity to display their valor.) As they approached, the others threw out skirmishers also, and prepared to meet them. But the alarm guns at the fort at once impressed them with the magnitude of the force they would have to resist, and they returned to their quarters in haste. Prompt measures were taken to investigate the affair. The militia were informed there was no further need of their valiant services, and order was once more restored. It is reported that in the fracas nine were killed and about sixty more or less wounded. The originators of the quarrel were arrested, and it is supposed that several of them would be shot. These difficulties among the colored troops are very unfrequent, so that this caused considerable surprise; they are well disciplined and thoroughly under the control of their officers.

THE FUTURE GOVERNOR OF TENNESSEE.

Now that our State has been by the recent election deprived of its Governor, some anxiety is felt in regard to his successor, and it is understood that the leaders of the Union party in West Tennessee have had several informal consultations with regard to the Military Governorship. Of the two men whose claims have been considered, Maynard and Brownlow, the majority favor Brownlow. All admit the eminent fitness, the statesmanlike ability, and the undoubted patriotism of Mr. Maynard, but it is thought Mr. Brownlow will be the most "thorough" in favoring the loyal people, and in every possible manner showing disfavor to rebel sympathizers.

THE CONVENTION.

No steps will be taken in West Tennessee in relation to calling a Loyal Constitutional Convention until a proclamation authorizing the election of delegates to such Convention has been issued by the Governor. It is to be hoped that such requirements may be made that none but *truly loyal men* can vote for delegates to this Convention; no doubtful man, no man not thoroughly impressed with the duty of sustaining the whole policy of the Government and making Tennessee a free State, should be sent as a delegate.

THE EMANCIPATION QUESTION.

The emancipation question is after all the hardest test of loyalty. Many a man was actively Union until Government found it necessary to touch the negro, then his patriotism died out; and we have had in Tennessee merely that half hearted Unionism which denounces the rebellion, and at the same time deprecates the policy that the Government has deemed it necessary to pursue. This is the radical point of difference between the upper and lower straita of Unionism in Memphis. One class of Unionists consider it a duty to give their hearty support to the emancipation policy. This class is represented in Memphis by such men as J. M. Tomeny, J. B. Bingham, Wm. G. Fitch, Col. Beaumont, and others. The other class are, as I said, those who while siding with the Government against the rebellion, are yet opposed to emancipation in Tennessee.

This anti-emancipation party is believed to have a controlling influence in the Unconditional Union Club, a secret organization here, which has managed to secure offices for nearly all its members. This society would very possibly never have amounted to anything had it not been for the active support of our late acting Mayor, Col. Harris, through whom it has had much to do with our municipal affairs. It did not take so active a part at the recent election as did the Lincoln and Johnson Club, which is under more radical influences. The members of the Unconditional Union Club are undoubtedly loyal, but some of its members are perhaps almost as much opposed to freeing the negroes as they are to the rule of Jeff. Davis.

THE LIQUOR DEALERS.

Of local affairs here I have not a great deal to say. It was thought for a little while that the liquor dealers were going on the rampage. They have to pay a military license of about twelve hundred dollars a year each. They squared accounts, however, in many cases, by selling most villainous compounds, which they denominated spirituous liquors. To correct this, the civil authorities appointed an Inspector of Liquors, who was authorized to destroy poisonous stuffs called whisky, gin, &c. He found seventy-five barrels of whisky, the whole strength of which was nicotin, and it was poured into the street. He found another lot of one hundred barrels, of which the strength was cocculus Indicus, and the heads of the barrels were smashed in and the liquor poured into the gutter. This alarmed the liquor dealers, and they protested vigorously against this inspection. Some of the military authorities took the part of the grog-sellers, but the civil authorities refused to surrender their evident rights, and for a little while there was a prospect of a conflict of authority; but Gen. Washburn has sustained the civil officers, and the inspection of liquors is an established institution.

THE ILLUMINATION.

Last Wednesday night we had an illumination in honor of Mr. Lincoln's re-election—it was very poor—the smaller houses made a better show than the larger ones. It was a rainy, disagreeable night, but bonfires were burning all along the street, and a great many persons were out to see "the show." There was a torch-light procession, but it did not amount to much, for even the most loyal men did not care to go wading through the mud of our streets, which in rainy weather *almost* rival the famous "*heights of Cairo*." And altogether the illumination was not remarkably striking in any way.

CONSCRIPTING.

The rebels outside of our picket lines are still conscripting actively, about twenty miles from here on the State line road. Two young men resisted, and were at once hanged at their own door. It is to be hoped that these murderous ruffians will soon be expelled, and measures taken to prevent such atrocities.

COUNTRY TRADE.

Country trade is not quite so brisk as it has been. It is said that permits are only given to Tennessee people now, and more vigilance employed than has been the case for some time past. It has been determined to restrict to the narrowest limits the trade through our picket lines. This you may depend on. Its effect will be bad on Memphis merchants.

The weather has been rainy and sultry, but is now quite cold and cloudy, and just as disagreeable as Memphis weather generally is. If "military necessity" could order us a few pleasant days, the "order" would be generally approved.

Q.

OUR LATE BUTTERNUT VISITORS.

Some Information Concerning a Detachment of Them—How They Came and Why They Came.

[Special Correspondence to the Chicago Tribune.]

VANDALIA, Ill., Nov. 24, 1864.

I write to you for the purpose of giving you information concerning the men who recently went from this section to Chicago for the purpose of engaging in the proposed conspiracy, and also concerning their friends at home. On Saturday morning, previous to the election, at two o'clock, twenty-one men took the train for Chicago. From the manner in which they acted, and from previous management on the part of Copperheads, we imagined some nefarious scheme was to be enacted. At the time, however, of their departure but two or three were recognized by men at the depot—it being dark—but recently we are learning further particulars. Three men purchased all the railroad tickets—one of whom is a Mr. Huston, a school teacher in this county, and the other two were strangers, who had been here for several days previously. These strangers were noticed by Union men in Vandalia. While here they made their headquarters in the law office of Teris Greathouse, a prominent Copperhead, who had his office lighted until a late hour every night during their stay. About this time Copperheads were very jubilant, and it was remarked by them to Union men—"You will hear of hell in a few days." Prominent Copperheads in Vandalia had pressing business in the country which would detain them for two and three days. C. G. Smith, editor of the Fayette *Democrat*, Dr. Bassett, Jacob Fenke, county judge, and F. Greathouse, were in close communion all the time with the aforesaid strangers. These men, including B. W. Henry and E. M. Vance, of Vandalia, are the advisers of the party in this county, and know everything, of course, that is going on.

Those who are known as having gone to Chicago, are about the worst characters in this section, and aided and abetted Clingman and his gang in his outrages in Fayette county this summer. One of the number is a "Levi Eakle," a candidate in the Copperhead Convention this summer for sheriff, and who was indicted last spring for robbing and threatening to shoot a Union man. One named "Trumwell" has returned home—tells that he escaped from the guards in Chicago by disguising himself in a soldier's overcoat. This Trumwell went from this section with Clingman and his party when the latter returned to Missouri, but left Clingman when he informed him that he intended to join Price's army with his conscripts.

A large number took the train for Chicago on the Saturday preceeding the election at Ramsey, in this county, among whom was a man named Tom Sears, a desperate character, who has been the terror of his neighborhood.

The aforesaid Tevis Greathouse went to Chicago the day after the election, and is there yet. It is the general belief that he is there to procure the release of the men arrested, to act as a spy, and to inform his brethren here what is going on. He always attempts to pass as a Union man when among Union men, and at the same time there is not a more contemptible Copperhead in the whole party, or one more unprincipled. He has here an *immense* local reputation for being a great liar, and no man of his ability can surpass him in fraud and deception. Hon. C. B. Denio can tell you all about him. During last Spring J. R. Bassett, of St. Louis, stopped with him ten days, and it is a well known fact here that he is the first man called on (unless Bassett) by all Copperhead agents and emissaries. One word in regard to this matter. I have not positive proof, but have just reason to believe that the fellows who went to Chicago went at the instance of the men before named who reside in Vandalia. While all deserve punishment, I am compelled to say that I believe those in Chicago under arrest do not deserve imprisonment half as much as those at home who advised them to go.

The greatest frauds were perpetrated here at the election. In three townships where the Copperheads have everything their own way, one-half more votes were polled than there were voters in the township. The polls were kept open until after 12 o'clock at night. Boys voted, men voted in two precincts, and numbers voted who had never been seen or heard of before.

I am in a hurry, as the mail is closing. If you desire you can hear from me again.

Q.

AN INTERESTING OCCASION.

Return of the Colors of the 129th Illinois.

DWIGHT, Nov. 21, 1864.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

On Saturday evening the loyal ladies of Dwight assembled at Union Hall, to receive through Lieut. Chilcothe, of the 129th regiment Illinois Volunteers, the stand of colors which had been presented to the regiment two years ago. The occasion was one of unusual interest. The flag had been through many scenes of carnage, and had been hallowed by the blood of "many brave boys" who had gone forth from our midst to fight the battles of the free and had offered up their lives in defense of that flag which has been the admiration the world over. The following letter will be read with interest by all who are interested in the success of our arms, and especially by the friends of the "129th."

[COPY.]

To Col. H. Case, from the Loyal Ladies of Dwight.

SIR: Accept the sincere acknowledgment of the loyal ladies of Dwight for the honor conferred in making us the custodians of the sacred banner of liberty that has gone before a thousand brave men as they went out from home and kindred, nobly resolved to defend the life of our nation or bravely fall in its defense.

We know how soldiers love the banner under which they have fought, how every rent made by the envious foeman becomes a sacred hieroglyphic embodying the history of some fearful struggle, how every mark that tells of toilsome marches, of storms and tempests, makes the old flag ever memorable, and we therefore most fully appreciate the trust reposed in us when you commit it to our keeping.

Words would but poorly convey to you our emotions when we gazed upon this battle worn emblem. We remember the day on which, bright and unsullied, we placed it in your hands, knowing it was to go before brave men when they faced death, and none knew on whom the lot would fall. We believe the "129th" was worthy of all confidence. Now we know them to be worthy of all honor and above all praise that we can confer. Time alone, by making manifest the full import of this struggle, can measure out the honor due to you who have stood in the van of heroes and visited sure destruction on the foes of freedom. But such thanks and such praise as we are able to bestow, we give; and we charge you, Colonel, to say for us to the regiment, that the loyal ladies of Dwight are proud of their achievements, and feel honored to call them sons, brothers, husbands and fathers. May God, who watches over a righteous cause, shield and defend till the times calamities be overpast, and may the few who remain be returned to home and kindred to receive the honors they have so nobly earned. With sentiments of the highest consideration for all the officers and men of the 129th Illinois, we we remain truly your grateful servants.

Signed in behalf of the Ladies' Loyal League.

MRS. H. M. TRACY CUTTER, President.

DWIGHT, Nov. 19, 1864.

☞ The official returns of the October election in Ohio are published. The majorities are as follows: Home vote, 25,830; soldiers' vote, 28,205; total majority, 54,035.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 28.

The demand for money has been exceedingly pressing to-day, and bankers have had about all they could attend to in recognizing their regular customers, without giving ear to outsiders. There is as yet no positive stringency, but it will come with one or two repetitions of to-day's pressure. There are an immense number of hogs in the market, and of average excellent quality. The supply of hogs and the unpropitious weather have brought prices a shade lower and induced packers to operate. Outside of the packing interest, with a single exception, there are but few calls, but that absorbs about all the capital in market.

There was some activity in Highwines, with the prospect of an advance. Bankers are generally not inclined to encourage speculators in this article.

Eastern exchange remains flat, but there is no change in quotations—¼ discount buying; par selling.

Gold was excited somewhat to-day, and advanced over Saturday's quotations. The influences which produced this advance were entirely "within the ring," and had nothing to do with the "situation" in the army. Everything there is working well. It is intimated that the dry goods and grocery men are again in the "ring" as bulls, to attempt to stiffen up prices in the commodities in which they deal through the "great regulator."

The following quotations are telegraphed to James Boyd, bullion broker, 39 Clark street:

GOLD IN NEW YORK.

10:00 a. m.	229½	1:00 p. m.	229
10:10 a. m.	229⅞	1:30 p. m.	229¾
10:30 a. m.	230	2:00 p. m.	229¾
11:00 a. m.	229¾	2:30 p. m.	233
11:15 a. m.	228	3:00 p. m.	231¼
11:30 a. m.	229½	3:30 p. m.	231
12:00 m.	229¾	4:00 p. m.	230¼

The market here opened at 228, advanced to 230, declined to 228, and closed weak at that figure, with a downward tendency. The sales were large. Silver sold up to 215, but there being no orders for the Canada market, it closed dull at 210.

Government Bonds are very firm and advancing. In New York they went up to 207½. Here, the quotations are as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6 per cent 1881 bonds	111	112½
U. S. 6 per cent 5-20 bonds	107	108
U. S. 5 per cent 10-40 bonds	98	99
U. S. Treas. 7 3-10 notes (new)	99	100

RAILROAD ORGANIZATION.—The Piqua and Columbus Railroad Company has been consolidated with the Indiana Central Railroad Company, under the name of the Columbus and Indianapolis Central Railroad Company. This makes a direct line between Columbus and Indianapolis, of 186 miles. The funded debt, with the capital stock, make a total of $5,500,000. Mr. B. E. Smith, of Columbus, is the President of the new company.

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 28, 1864.

The movements of produce at this point during the past forty-eight hours were as follows:

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS DURING PAST 48 HOURS.

	Received.	Shipped.
Flour	2,676	1,130
Wheat	19,338	....
Corn	25,975	48,000
Oats	63,954	15,150
Rye	2,489	....
Barley	3,376	....
Grass Seed	2,070	13,630
Flax Seed	32,007	....
Broom Corn	....	....
Cured Meats	4,300	....
Beef	....	1,130
Pork	290	1,335
Lard	69,440	33,160
Tallow	3,440	22,005
Butter	10,100	7,510
Dressed Hogs	824	....
Live Hogs	20,270	865
Cattle	705	38
Hides	129,762	15,000
Highwines	....	40
Wool	330	....
Lumber	1,497,000	1,041,286
Shingles	320,000	284,350
Lath	95,000	197,044
Salt, brls	....	2,623
" bags	....	150

The following table shows the movement of Flour and Grain during the week ending Nov. 26:

RECEIPTS OF FLOUR AND GRAIN DURING THE PAST WEEK.

Received by	Flour brls.	Wheat bus.	Corn bus.	Oats bus.	Rye bus.	Barley bus.
Lake	....	....	....	....	....	....
Canal	....	1000	2847	8782	70	....
G & C U R R	....	....	....	....	....	....
R I R R	1745	11280	27800	18600	3000	2000
I C R R	2202	44640	28096	7200	1450	1080
C B & Q R R	1406	27150	31500	63637	6565	1150
N W R R	6227	67880	18287	145007	6455	7308
C & A R R	700	8640	280	9160	1045	....
Other roads	300	780	360	....	....	....
Total	15400	151670	172674	250521	18945	11478
Cor. w'k '63	33834	158432	177256	203200	15034	21700
For season 1863	1390736	10628721	[illegible]	8483029	787194	1065477
For season 1864	1167043	10690065	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SHIPMENTS OF FLOUR AND GRAIN DURING THE PAST WEEK.

Shipped.	Flour brls.	Wheat bus.	Corn bus.	Oats bus.	Rye bus.	Barley bus.
By Railroad	3255	....	4286	46800	360	2233
By Lake						
To Buffalo	7486	71000	35400	133875	14000	35850
Oswego						
Ogdensburg	1000	12500	19800	....		
Other Ports	3961	22900	68000	84225	6250	....
Total	17122	106800	127746	266000	20849	38083
Cor week 1863	44008	146800	81900	46800	1600	....
Season 1863	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Season 1864	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

There was a good attendance on 'Change to-day, and owing to the advance in gold the market for grain was more active and buoyant; but Hog and Beef Products were dull and lower.

In Provisions we have very little to report. Mess Pork was entirely neglected, and we quote it nominal at $35.00. Prime Mess Pork was in limited demand, and we note a decline in prices of 50c per brl, with sales of 700 brls at $32.00@32.40 for present delivery and 500 brls for delivery on the 1st of January at $33.00. Sweet Pickled Hams were flat and heavy, and we note a decline of ½@¾c, with sales of 470 tcs at 17c, closing dull at that price. Green Hams were dull and nominal at 15c. Beef Product was neglected and dull, the only transaction reported being 150 brls Beef Hams at $23.00. Lard was in very limited request and we note a decline in prices of ¼c per lb, with sales of only about 400 tcs at 21c for prime Kettle, 20¾@21c for prime steam, and 20c for No. 1 Lard, without packages.

Dressed hogs were in fair supply and very dull at a decline of 50@75c ₱ 100 lbs, with sales at a range of $12.00@13.00, chiefly at $12.00@12.50, dividing on 200 lbs.

The market for highwines was excited and prices have advanced 10c ₱ gallon since Saturday noon. About 1,700 brls changed hands at $1.75@1.80—closing quiet and nominal at $1.79@1.80. Before the receipt of the New York dispatches the sales were chiefly at $1.75, but as soon as they were received, quoting whisky at $1.88 the, market here almost immediately advanced to $1.80. The chief cause of the present buoyancy in Highwines all over the country, is reported to be the reduction of the stocks held in New York, Cincinnati and Chicago. The Cincinnati *Gazette* of Saturday, on this subject, has the following:

Officers connected with the Internal Revenue Department, are now collecting information in regard to the stock of whisky, the object being, we suppose, to furnish the Secretary of the Treasury some basis for recommendations for his forthcoming annual report. The mode adopted is to make personal inquiries of holders. This information, when obtained, will be incomplete and unreliable. People will report according to their interests, and try to make the stocks appear small or large, as may be best calculated to operate to their pecuniary advantage. The statistics of the trade of Cincinnati may possibly throw some light on this question, and will, we think, afford a data for an estimate of the stocks much more reliable than what is called an actual count. On looking into these figures, we find the imports and exports at this port, from July 1st to November 24th, in the last two years, were as follows:

	Imports.		Exports.	
	1863.	1864.	1863.	1864.
Brls	70,088	40,291.	71,584	45,799

It is thus seen that there has been a falling off in the exports this year, since July 1st, of 25,785 brls, as compared with 1863, and a falling off in imports of 29,697 brls. It is also seen that the exports since July 1st exceed the imports only 5,408 brls, while in the same time last year the exports exceeded the imports by the small amount of 1,496 brls. The manufacture of whisky ceased on the 1st of July, consequently the imports since that time are so much drawn from the stock in the interior. The stock now in the city is the same as on the 1st of July, 1864, less 5,408 brls, and the actual consumption within the city since that time. The estimate of dealers is that the present stock in the West is equal to about four month's consumption. The great bulk of the stocks are now concentrated at Cincinnati and Chicago. If there should be no change in the tax law, and manufacturers do not begin to anticipate the February tax, the impression is that distilleries will be started about the 1st of April. Previous to that time Government will realize but little from the tax on whisky, unless a duty should be laid on stocks on hand. This will hardly be attempted. But for the wrangling about this matter last winter, the revenue from whisky would have been largely increased. There have been intimations that the duty on whisky would be increased to $3 per gallon, and that this would be adopted immediately on the reassembling of Congress. Men of experience, however, believe that $2 is full enough, and that the revenue at this rate would be more than $3 owing to the great temptation offered by high duties to smugglers and swindlers. If any change is made, it should be towards lower duties, but the better way is to let the law stand until its productive capacity can be tested. This will be fairly done next year, as the accumulated stocks will be pretty well worked off by the 1st of April.

The stock of Highwines in this city is currently reported to be about 45,000 brls, against about 90,000 brls when Congress adjourned.

The market for Seeds of all kinds is dull and neglected. The stock of Timothy on hand is unusually light, and round lots of good quality are held at $5.00. Small lots are in demand at $4.25@4.50, and round lots at $4.75. Flaxseed is also scarce and firm at $2.25@2.50 for small parcels, and $2.50@2.70 for round lots of prime. Clover Seed is in very light supply and nominal at $10.15@10.75.

Salt is in good demand and steady, with sales of 1,000 brls Onondaga Coarse to-day at $3.50. Fine Salt is steady at $2.75.

Grain and "Lake and Rail" freights are neglected, and rates are entirely nominal. To-day the railroad companies advanced their rates on Flour 20c ₱ bbl, and on Provisions, 10c ₱ 100 lbs. The rate on flour to New York is now $2.50 ₱ bbl, and on flour $1.25 ₱ 100 lbs.

There was next to no inquiry for Flour to-day and the market ruled extremely dull. The sales were trifling—about 500 bbls—at $10.12½ for white winters and $8.50@8.80 for spring extras.

Owing to the advance in gold, the market for wheat went on the rampage, and prices advanced some 7@8c above the closing figures of Saturday, but at the close, the advance was not entirely sustained—the decline being about 1½@2c from the highest point reached during the day. About 120,000 bu of all kinds changed hands at $1.80 for No. 2 Red; $1.68 for rejected Red, $1.64@1.73 for No. 2 Spring; $1.50@1.51 for rejected Spring—closing firm at $1.71@1.71½ for No. 2 Spring.

There was a good inquiry for New Corn, and the market ruled firm at Saturday's quotations, closing stiff at the outside figure. There was no inquiry for Old Corn at any figure. Ear Corn was dull and 5c lower. About 24,000 bu changed hands at $1@1.05 for New, and 75@80c for Ear Corn.

There was a fair inquiry for Oats, and the market advanced ½@1c, with sales of 36,000 bu at 69@69½c for No. 1, and 60@62c for Rejected.

Rye was dull and neglected. No transactions were reported.

Barley was in fair request, and firm with sales of sample lots at $1.50@1.75, and Rejected, in store, at $1.35.

The advance in Gold, and the light stocks, together with an active demand here gives a firmer tone to the Grocery market. Sugars are somewhat stronger, especially Hard Refined, which is advanced ½c. There is no decided improvement in Coffees, although the tendency is to an advance.

The market for Tobacco is dull, stale and unprofitable. There is next to no inquiry, and quotations may be regarded as little better than nominal.

The market for Carbon Oil has advanced 2c per gallon, owing to the limited stock and active demand. There is very little trade in the hands of refiners.

The lumber market is quite active and firm, no doubt owing to the fact that the fleet which arrived during the past two days has given dealers the only chance they will have this season to fill up their stocks; and this they have accordinly done.

In Beef Cattle the market continues active for good medium to prime grades of stock, and prices rule firm at previous quotations. Inferior cattle are dull and neglected. Entered sales since Saturday at the various yards, 2,227 head at $2.12½@6.00, chiefly at $3.75@4.50 ₱ 100 lbs.

In Hogs the receipts continue large, with no improvement in the previous depression of the market. Sales amount to 22,916 head, at a further decline of 25@50c per 100 lbs on Saturday's quotations. Prices ranged from $9.00@11.00, chiefly at $9.80@10.25 per 100 lbs. The market closed dull, and all the yards are filled with unsold stock.

LATER.

In the afternoon the wheat market was firm and moderately active, with sales of No. 2 Spring at $1.73@1.74—chiefly at the inside price.

The market for Highwines was active and steady, with sales of about 1,000 brls at $1.80, closing firm at that price. We understand that several of the country distillers have commenced operations, and some of the city distillers are making arrangements to start.

The Provision market was weak, and the only sales reported were 250 tcs prime steam Lard at 20½c, and 500 brls prime Mess Pork at $32.00.

CHICAGO DRY GOODS MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 28.

There is nothing new to note in the Dry Goods market. Trade opened to-day with much activity, and holders are quite willing to run off their goods now, and not wait for a change in the market. Prices remain as before quoted.

In the New York *Independent* quotations of Dry Goods, which we published in our last issue, the reporter remarks: "The decline in gold has effectually destroyed the stability of prices. The raw material has also declined." On the subject of a decline in gold, and a paralyzation in trade, the New York *World*, New York organ of treason holds the following language:

"These violent and sudden fluctuations in the price of gold have paralyzed legitimate trading, and engendered a want of confidence as to the stability of the mercantile community, which has already added seriously to the embarrassments of many firms. If Government continues to press down the price of gold, which, we are informed on high authority, it will do, then the prices of all commodities and securities are likely to sympathize with it, so far as the wholesale trade is concerned. The consumption among the people is already much decreased, owing to the reduction in their incomes from the high cost of mere living. On preceding occasions we have given the details of the estimated amount of the stocks of merchandise on hand in the loyal States, which is, in round numbers, over two thousand millions of dollars, of which the cities of New York, Boston and Philadelphia hold about four hundred millions. A decline in prices of twenty-five ₱ cent, therefore, knocks out of existence one hundred millions of dollars of capital in the cities of New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and five hundred millions of dollars in the whole loyal States. The fall in the price of gold and other commodities is thus fraught with grave consequences. The bankruptcy and ruin of the mercantile community are dependent thereon.

Now, if the above paragraph has any meaning, it is, that the merchants holding these goods, who are likely to be such heavy sufferers by a decline, should combine against the Government, as they certainly have done in at least one instance before, to carry up the price of gold and goods with it, to save themselves from the loss which now threatens them. Let them follow the advice of the *World*—in the other instance it was partially successful—if they think it will pay. But we would caution them against one result that may follow such a movement: Their goods *may* remain on their shelves, or in the cases, until such time as they are brought to their senses by reason of their loss of customers. The people believe in the inexorable logic of events. They have seen gold go up and dry goods with it; they now see gold going down, and they want and expect to see dry goods take the same direction. Any illegitimate efforts on the part of New York merchants to defeat this plain logic will be sure to excite a compensating opposition. The Northwest bears no particular love and sympathy towards the city of New York. While she is filling the army with her sons to put down this unholy rebellion, the city of New York, by more than two one, votes her efforts a "failure," and declares for "peace at any price." While the Northwest is encouraging the hardy sons of the mouldering kingdoms of the old world to come to this land of plenty, and have their own vine and fig tree, the Mayor of the city of New York discourages immigration by every evasion which suggests itself to his bad heart, simply for the reason that immigration may add a few soldiers to the Union army. While the people of the Northwest are filled with joy at the success of our arms in the very heart of the rebellion, this same Mayor forbids the loyal people of New York to rejoice because it is a victory over his own friends and brethren. The merchants of New York may think they have a monopoly of trade, and can control it. But they have not, any more than a monopoly of the virtues. Philadelphia is a loyal city; Baltimore is a loyal city; and Boston also. These cities vote largely that the war is a "success," that they will fight it out; that peace can only follow submission; and rejoice at the success of our arms. They are friends and in sympathy, in all things, with the Northwest, and as such they will be recognized. New York might as well understand this, and particularly New York merchants, and understanding it, let them try the inflating principle again through the gold room, and see what will come of it.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 28, 1864.

LUMBER—Received, 1,497,000; shipped, 1,041,286. Since Saturday the receipts have been large, principally from Grand River, Muskegon, and a few vessels from other points. A liberal number of cargoes have been offered, and with no difficulty in effecting sales at full prices. As this may be the last fleet to arrive this season, of any magnitude, dealers have been prompt and liberal in their offers, so that business has been active, and the market very firm.

SHINGLES—Received, 320,000; shipped, 284,350. With a better supply, there has been no improvement in the previous dullness of the market. Prices rule weak, but with no quotable change.

LATH—Received, 95,000; shipped, 197,044. Market quiet. Prices rule steady at previous quotations.

CARGO SALES TO-DAY.

Cargo schr. Kitty Grant, from Grand River, sold by J. Garrick, 55,000 feet rafted lumber, ½ strips, at $18.50; part cargo schr. Ashtabula, from Grand River, sold by J. Garrick, 300,000 sawed shingles, A's, at $4.25; cargo schr Telegraph, from Grand River, sold by Irish & Fuller, 80,000 feet mixed rafted lumber, at $18.25; cargo schr Triumph, from Grand River, sold by Irish & Fuller 35,000 feet oak plank, at $20.00; cargo schr Meridian, from Grand River, sold by Irish & Fuller, 135,000 feet rafted lumber, ½ strips at $18.00; lath at $4.00; pickets at $18.00; cargo schr Pioneer from Grand River, sold by Irish & Fuller, 59,000 feet mixed bright lumber ½ strips at $19.00; cargo schr Calcutta from Grand River, sold by Irish & Fuller, 80,000 feet coarse rafted lumber at $17.00; cargo schr Fisher from Grand River, sold by Irish & Fuller, 40,000 feet mixed rafted lumber ½ strip at $18.00; 25,000 basswood boards at $18.50; 30,000 sawed shingles at $4.50; part cargo schr Helen Blood from Grand River, sold by Irish & Fuller, 40,000 feet oak lumber at $22.50; cargo schr Wm. Smith, from Grand River, sold by Irish & Fuller, 100,000 feet oak car lumber at $22.00 on contract; cargo schr Dawn from Muskegon, sold by Megiade, 70,000 feet rafted lumber, ½ strips at $20.00; cargo schr Hutchison from Menomonee, sold by Von Shaack, 100,000 feet lumber, ½ strips at $22.00; cargo schr Tuscola from Muskegon, sold by Eastman, 130,000 feet coarse mixed lumber at $18.00.

The following are the yard prices:

LUMBER—First Clear Boards, ₱ M	$50.00@55.00
Second Clear Boards, ₱ M	47.00@50.00
Third Clear Boards, ₱ M	44.00@46.00
First Clear Plank, ₱ M	55.00@60.00
Second Clear Plank, ₱ M	50.00@55.00
Third Clear Plank, ₱ M	42.00@50.00
Stock Boards	26.00@28.00
Box or Select Boards	30.00@33.00
Common Boards	20.00@22.00
Fencing	20.00@22.00
Cull Boards	14.00@15.00
First Clear Flooring, rough	[illegible]
Second Clear Flooring, rough	[illegible]
Common Flooring, rough	[illegible]
Siding, Clear Dressed	[illegible]
Second Clear	[illegible]
Long Joists	[illegible]
Short Joists	[illegible]
Shaved Shingles, A, ₱ M	5.25@ 5.50
Shaved Shingles, No. 1	4.75@ 5.00
Shaved Shingles, Star	5.00@ 5.25
Cedar Shingles	5.25@ 5.50
Sawed Shingles, A	4.25@ 4.50
Sawed Shingles, No. 1	4.25@ 4.75
Lath, ₱ 1,000 pcs	4.25@ 4.50
Posts, ₱ 1,000	14.00@18.00
Pickets	15.00@20.00

PORK PACKERS ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the Pork Packers Association will be held at Room No. 1 Tremont House on Tuesday evening, Nov. 29th, at 7½ o'clock. As business of the greatest importance will be brought before the meeting, it is expected that every member will be present. Among other matters of importance to be discussed at the meeting is the location of the new live-stock yards.

Resolution of the Board of Trade on Grain Sales.

The following resolution passed the Board of Trade to-day:

Resolved, That all sales of grain made on and after this date, or contracts maturing, shall be based on winter storage, unless otherwise specified at the time of sale; and that the time of delivery shall be before 5 o'clock p. m. of the day after the sale was made.

Dressed Hogs at Detroit—Nov. 26.

There is a very firm feeling in the interior, owing to the fact that the scarcity and high price of pork has induced a disposition to some extent to anticipate local requirements by packing, and our city packers, while their confidence has not increased, evince more disposition to yield to the necessities of the case, thus tacitly paying deference to the maxim "nothing venture, nothing have." The market has accordingly assumed more tone at a range of $11.50@12.50, good lots of heavy very readily commanding outside figure, which has been up to within a few days a trifle above the views of buyers. The supply has been thus far, moderate.

New Orleans Sugar Market—Nov. 18.

There were further receipts of the new crop this morning, comprising 30 hhds and 40 brls white clarified, and 10 hhds open kettle sugar from two plantations on Bayou Lafourche. These receipts are on sale. The lot of 25 hhds new, very inferior, or cistern bottoms, received several days since, sold by auction this morning at 11c ₱ lb; 12c was offered and refused, privately, for this lot yesterday.

Western Produce and Provisions in New Orleans—Nov. 18.

Two steamers have arrived from the West since yesterday, with Provisions and about 3,400 bbls Flour for the trade. Operators generally are awaiting the arrival of several more steamers due, and very little business was done to-day. The only sales are 200 bbls very choice superfine at $12.75 and 250 bbls good extra to grocers and dealers at $13.50 ₱ bbl, 20 bbls mess Pork, full weight, at $44 ₱ bbl, 70 coils Rope at 15c ₱ lb, 150 sacks heated Oats at $1.10 and 270 ordinary do at $1.35 ₱ bushel. A few days since 300 sacks choice St. Louis sold at $1.25 ₱ bushel. 75 bales Western Hay, just received, were sold to dealers in lots of 10 bales each at $50 ₱ ton, and afterwards seized by the Government.

The Lumber Trade in Canada.

[Quebec Correspondence Toronto Globe.]

The lumber operations during the winter on the Ottawa river and in Western Canada, are likely to be reduced from one-third to one-half, compared with last year. This arises from several causes, the dearness of money in England, and the depreciation of American currency being important ones. The difference in exchange has enabled Americans to ship oak, and successfully compete with Quebec shippers. The stock of white pine in here is about fifteen millions of feet; perhaps a million feet more than last year. The curtailment of local consumption is equal to two millions of feet, owing to reduced operations in the ship-yards. Among local causes may likewise be mentioned the drought, which in certain sections will increase the price of hay and oats. The banks here have curtailed credits very largely. The lumber operations of the past two years have been generally unsuccessful, and the restricted production of next winter is, by those who profess to understand the trade, considered a wise step.

Agricultural Statistics.

From the Census Returns for 1860, which has just been printed, it appears that the State of Illinois produced the largest quantity of wheat and Indian corn of any State in the Union—viz: 23,837,023 bushels of wheat and 115,174,777 bushels of Indian corn.

Pennsylvania produced the most rye and buckwheat; 5,474,788 bushels of the former and 5,572,026 of the latter.

New York produces the most oats, potatoes, hay, butter and cheese.

Ohio produced the most wool and wine; 10,608,927 pounds of the former and 568,617 gallons of the latter.

Virginia produces the most tobacco, and Kentucky the next largest quantity; the former 123,968,312 pounds and the latter State 108,126,840 pounds.

Mississippi produces the largest amount of cotton, and Alabama the next largest quantity; the former 1,202,507 bales of 400 pounds each, and the latter 989,955 bales.

South Carolina produced the most rice, and Georgia the next largest quantity; the former 119,100,528 pounds and the latter 52,507,652 pounds.

Louisiana produced the most sugar and molasses; 221,726 hogsheads of the former and 13,439,772 gallons of the latter.

Cincinnati Hog Market.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette, 26th.]

Hogs declined fully 20c per 100 lbs and the market dragged very heavily, closing at $14 net for 200 lb averages. In view of the light demand for products, the high prices current, and the large amount of capital required to do the business, packers operate very cautiously, and just now the prospects are not favorable for a continuance of high figures.

Eastward Movement of Flour and Grain by the New York Canals.

[From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.]

The following will show the shipments by canal from Buffalo for 14 days ending Nov. 23d, and 10 days from Oswego, being shipments at the latter place from Nov. 12th to Nov. 21st inclusive, which, taken together, will show the amount of Flour and Grain afloat on the canals destined for tide-water:

From	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats	Barley.	Rye.
Buffalo	12,780	1,423,719	168,720	1,274,930	235,840	30,966
Oswego	22,221	169,349	14,879	86,233	315,560	20,[illegible]
Total	34,001	1,593,067	183,[illegible]	1,361,173	551,400	51,[illegible]
Pry w'k	37,300	1,594,[illegible]	[illegible]	1,352,431	116,391	55,190

The reason why 9 days' shipments from Oswego and 14 days from Buffalo are taken is that it takes boats these periods to reach New York from these places respectively.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 28, 1864.

BEEF CATTLE.—Received since Saturday about 1,700 head of Beef Cattle. Entered sales at all the yards 2,227 head, at $2.12½@6.00, chiefly at $3.75@4.25 ₱ 100 lbs.

The weather has been as unfavorable for business as it well could be—warm and damp. There has been little change in the previous activity of the market, or in the character of the demand. Several contracts for Government cattle having recently been made, there has been a more active inquiry for suitable grades, but with a limited and very deficient supply.

Inferior stock still is in large and excessive supply, with a limited and still smaller demand. We therefore find that prices, though without quotable change since Saturday, are weaker with a downward tendency.

City packers are still buying, although, under the influence of the present inactivity of the market for Beef product, their purchases are very limited.

BEEF CATTLE SALES SINCE SATURDAY.

FORT WAYNE YARDS.

Sellers.	Buyers.	No.	Av.	Price.
E Thompson	Enwright	29	930	$3.75
Clarke	Freeman	20	975	4.12½
Parker	do	16	1126	4.25
G Adams	A & D Kelly	17	997	4.25
Parker	Freeman	27	1004	4.25
G Adams	Dykeman	16	971	4.25
do	Fike	15	880	3.12½
Chancy	Griffin Bros	16	948	3.50
Bentley & Co	Rosenthal & Co	20	813	3.25
Wallwork & M	do	41	1015	4.00
Blancher	Keller	15	873	3.62½
G Adams	Gordon	16	1300	5.00
Bentley & Co	Griffin Bros	203	1021	4.25
Lebolt	do	14	884	3.75
G Adams	do	34	1267	4.75
Wallwork & M	do	44	1198	4.25
G Adams	Leyden	31	988	3.25
do	Morris & Co	20	865	3.62½
Ullman	Lovel	15	877	3.25
Ruble & Co	Wolfner	24	878	3.50
do	Alexander	11	934	3.25
Bentley & Co	Becker	17	1419	4.50
do	McGrath	15	908	3.25
G. Adams	Wall	15	1000	3.50
do	Gordon	15	1000	4.00
O'Shea	do	19	1050	3.00
G. Adams	do	15	1180	4.00
do	McGrath	50	900	3.75
Bentley & Co	Wall	23	1000	3.50
E. Thompson	Levoy	17	1096	3.75
Rosenthal	Alexander	18	920	3.50
Wallwork & M	G.S.Hubbard & Co	26	1240	4.75
do	do	32	1163	4.37½
do	do	26	1128	4.25
do	do	17	1146	4.37½
Redmond	Greenbaum	15	1016	3.25
Levoy	Alexander	24	957	3.75
J. C. Bone	Gordon	26	1065	3.50
Rosenthal & Co	Hubbard & Co	37	972	4.00
Goris	Alexander	16	989	3.50
McGrath	Morris, W. & B	39	954	3.80

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN YARDS.

Sellers.	Buyers.	No.	Av.	Price.
J. Frye & Co	C. Parker	29	829	$3.40
do	do	24	923	3.25
do	J. Otis	23	842	3.12½
do	C. Parker	23	790	3.25

COTTAGE GROVE YARDS.

Sellers.	Buyers.	No.	Av.	Price.
Dorsey	Favorite & Co	29	968	$4.75
Vankleter	Dorsey	17	1022	3.75
Dorsey	Van Meter	27	1008	4.00
Powell	Parker	17	979	4.12½
Jeffries	Favorite & Co	148	996	4.75
Hooker	Parker	15	1037	4.25
Dimmock	do	13	878	3.62½
Marshall	do	20	816	3.50
Grater	do	11	1000	4.25
Van Meter	Morris W & B	22	950	4.00
Mitchell	Curyer	20	840	4.25

SHERMAN'S YARDS.

Sellers.	Buyers.	No.	Av.	Price.
Cooley & Eldridge	Nash	98	864	3.25
Gregory & Hastings	Walzal & Co	40	1100	3.50
do	do	40	1050	3.50
do	Taft	40	922	3.50

HOGS—Receipts since Saturday 20,270 hogs. Entered sales at the various yards, 22,9[illegible] head, at $9.00@11.00; chiefly at $9.80@10.25 ₱ 100 lbs.

The weather since the close of Saturday's market has been close, warm and wet; about as unsuitable a combination for the successful prosecution of the business of our Hog market as could well be thought of. The yards are all full of stock, about one-third of which belongs to city packers, and the remainder to drovers.

Since the close of the previous market a fair number of hogs have changed hands, but at a further decline of 25@50c ₱ 100 lbs on Saturday's quotations; and at this decline the most desirable droves have been selected, leaving still between 20,000 and 30,000 head for sale, besides the receipts still arriving.

The demand for our Eastern markets, through active, is seriously restricted by the impossibility of obtaining cars for shipment. With the present resources of our Eastern Railroad Companies in the way of furnishing facilities for the transhipment of stock there is a detention here of from three to five days—during which period hogs are being kept in yards, involving no end of loss in shrinkage, feed bills, &c.

Notwithstanding the present depression and comparative inactivity of the market, there is a better feeling than might have been anticipated with so many disadvantages to contend with. It is, however, quite clear that without a temporary suspension of the rate of supply, with so large a stock on hand, and really few buyers in the market, prices cannot rally. It will be wise for drovers in the country to curtail as far as possible, until the present state of the market has improved, their shipments of stock.

From our sale list appended, it will be seen that a considerable reduction has taken place on Saturday's quotations. We recognize the importance of this list, as furnishing the best guide to all interested in the market, of the present value of stock; and on this ground cannot but express our disapproval of the course pursued by the evening paper of this city in copying daily our list of sales of the previous day, as sales made on the day of its issue, as being calculated to mislead persons in the country, as to the current rates of the market. In their paper published this evening our list of sales made on Saturday is reported as sales made yesterday and to-day, since which time the market has declined fully 25@50c per 100 lbs. We have no objection to furnishing our evening contemporary with lists of sales procured by us at great expense; but it is an outrage on the public to palm these off as the market two days after they are made.

HOG SALES SINCE SATURDAY.

FORT WAYNE YARDS.

Sellers.	Buyers.	No.	Av.	Price.
Wallwork & M	Phillips	201	236	$10.50
do	do	45	212	10.30
do	H Miner	128	197	10.30
do	Russell	134	224	10.25
do	Atherton	147	211	10.25
do	do	55	237	9.87½
do	do	56	189	10.00
do	do	136	236	10.30
do	McPherson	100	225	10.00
Pierce	do	53	213	10.25
Garland	Cragin & Co	100	234	10.20
Bently & N	Gordon	116	213	10.30
do	do	94	223	9.85
W F Brown	do	51	234	10.00
do	do	62	252	10.00
Henline	Phillips	29	291	10.25
G Adams	Thorn & Co	100	251	10.00
Lott	W M Tilden	180	251	10.40
J C Bone	do	251	216	10.12½
Bently & Co	Phillips	123	233	10.00
do	Hunter	45	250	10.00
W F Brown	Phillips	83	224	10.00
G Adams	Thorne & Co	229	194	9.00

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN YARDS.

Sellers.	Buyers.	No.	Av.	Price.
J. Frye & Co	Tobey & Booth	53	264	$10.50
do	Hough & Co	50	233	10.00
do	Phillips	50	213	11.00
do	Culbertson & Co	65	193	10.30
Conger & Co	Hough & Co	91	230	10.30
do	Kreigh & Co	61	223	10.15
do	do	67	229	10.15
do	do	85	205	10.12½
do	do	72	229	10.25
do	do	83	216	10.25
do	Hough & Co	147	204	9.70
do	Nash & Co	62	223	10.00
do	do	81	213	10.25
do	Dow, Quick & Co	81	201	10.25
do	do	67	226	10.30
do	do	50	187	10.05
do	Flint & Thompson	52	200	10.10
do	J. Kelley	61	213	10.25
J. Gridley	Romp & Hough	47	213	10.25
Reddeh	Bowles & Co	51	202	10.10
do	Shaw & Co	59	209	10.25

COTTAGE GROVE YARDS.

Sellers.	Buyers.	No.	Av.	Price.
Stevenson	Spafford & Co	100	234	$10.37½
Brown	do	110	209	10.00
Gadsden	do	100	252	10.00
Graber	do	52	224	10.00
Heath	Housley	60	210	10.20
Bryan	Windor	52	211	10.25
Compton	Wm. True	51	215	10.00
Mills	Doldus	53	228	10.20
W. Wilson	Powell & Co	125	229	10.25
Kreth	Dold	58	211	10.00
Bady	G. S.Hubbard & Co	56	245	10.25
Cherry	Farnsworth	52	200	10.10
Miles	Crowley	54	216	10.00
Heath	Culbertson & Co	51	218	10.00
Hooker	Parker	83	200	10.00
G. Bates	Culbertson & Co	50	211	10.00
do	do	52	229	10.25
Hiller	Powell & Co	55	209	10.00
Budd	McCabe & Co	60	211	10.00
Bogart	do	50	201	10.00

SHERMAN'S YARDS.

Sellers.	Buyers.	No.	Av.	Price.
Cooley & Eldridge	Culbertson & Co	51	211	10.00
do	do	81	229	10.00
do	do	51	210	10.00
do	do	48	209	10.00
do	Jones	54	216	10.00
do	do	55	224	10.00
Gregory & H	A. E. Kent & Co	96	245	10.25
do	do	55	230	10.00
do	J. E. Norwood	52	221	10.00

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 28, 1864.

FREIGHTS—GRAIN FREIGHTS—Neglected and nominal. No engagements were reported.

"LAKE AND RAIL" FREIGHTS—Nothing doing and rates entirely nominal.

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—The railroads to-day have advanced their rates 20c on flour, and 10c on 4th class. We quote:

	Fourth Class.	Flour.
To New York, all rail	1.25	$2.50
To Boston, all rail	1.40	2.80
To Buffalo, all rail	1.05	2.00
To Philadelphia, all rail	1.15	2.30
To Baltimore, all rail	1.15	2.30

FLOUR—Received, 2,676 brls; shipped, 1,130 brls. Market dull and neglected. Sales were—300 brls "Genesee" White Winter at $10.12½; 100 brls choice Spring Extra at $8.80; 100 brls "Fletcher's Best" do at $8.50; 50 brls "Reindeer" do at $8.55.

WHEAT—Received, 19,338 bu; shipped, none. Market excited and higher. Sales to-day were—[illegible] WINTER WHEAT IN STORE—[illegible] No. 2 Red at $1.80; 5,000 bu Rejected Red at $1.68 ... SPRING WHEAT IN STORE—[illegible] No. 2 Spring at $1.72; 10,000 bu do at $1.71½; 17,000 bu do at $1.71; 11,000 bu do at $1.71¾; 17,000 bu do at $1.70 ... 2,000 bu do at $1.72 ... [illegible] ... closing firm at $1.71@1.71½ for No. 2 Spring.

CORN—Received, 25,975 bu; shipped, 48,000 bu. New Corn in good demand and firm at the quotations of Saturday. Sales were ... [illegible] ... Old Corn dull and nominal. Ear Corn 5c lower. Sales [illegible] ... on track.

OATS—Received 63,954 bu; shipped 15,150 bu. Market ½c a better. Sales were—36,000 bu No. 1 Oats in store at 69c; [illegible] ... 1,000 bu rejected at [illegible] ...

RYE—Received, 2,489 bu; shipped, none. Market dull and neglected. There were no transactions reported.

BARLEY—Received, 3,376 bu; shipped, none. Market firm. Sales were [illegible] ... bags by sample at $1.55 ... [illegible] ...

ALCOHOL—Firm and nominal at $3.60@3.65 ₱ gallon—an advance of [illegible] since Saturday.

BUTTER—Received to-day, 10,100 lbs; shipped, 7,510 lbs. Market quiet and steady. We quote:

Prime Dairy, in crocks and tubs	[illegible]
Fair to good	[illegible]
Prime shipping, in firkins	[illegible]
Common to fair do	[illegible]

Sales to-day were: 40 firkins good at 36c; 100 lbs good roll at 40c.

BEANS—Nominal at $1.75@2.25 per bushel.

BROOM CORN—Received to-day, none. Market quiet and steady. Sales to-day were:—25 bales fair Broom Corn at $230.00 per ton.

BAGGING—The market is quiet but firm, at previous rates. We quote:

Stark, A, 2 bu seamless, per 100	$[illegible]
Mounter, 2 bu seamless, per 100	[illegible]
Chicago, A, 2 bu seamless, per 100	[illegible]
Waverly, A, 2 bu seamless, linen, per 100	[illegible]
Hampden, A, 2 bu seamless, per 100	[illegible]
Western Prairie, 2 bu seamless, sewed linen, per 100	70.00
Longwood, A, 2 bu seamless, sewed linen, per 100	[illegible]
Corn Exchange, A, sewed linen, per 100	[illegible]
Garden City, A, sewed linen, per 100	[illegible]
Excelsior, A, sewed linen, per 100	[illegible]
Empire City, sewed linen, per 100	[illegible]
Burlaps, 4 bu, per 100	[illegible]
Gunny Bags, 2 bu, per 100	[illegible]
Flour Sacks, ¼ brl, cotton, per 100	[illegible]
Paper Flour Sacks, ¼ brl, per 100	[illegible]
Wool Sacks, heavy, each	1.00

COOPERAGE—Pork Barrels in good demand and 10c higher. Sales to-day were [illegible] ... Lard Tierces at $2.75 on track ... 1,700 do at $2.80 delivered.

CHEESE—Is quiet but firm. There is no change in quotations:

Hamburg	[illegible]
Western Reserve	[illegible]
Western States	[illegible]

COFFEE—Is in light supply, and owing to an active demand, the market rules very firm with an upward tendency. We quote:

Java, O. G. in mats	[illegible]
Rio, fair to good	[illegible]
Rio, good to prime	[illegible]

COAL—Soft Coal is in light supply and very firm at previous quotations. Hard Coal is [illegible]

Erie	[illegible]
Cleveland—Brier Hill	[illegible]
do Mineral Ridge	[illegible]
do Willow Bank	[illegible]
Blossburg	[illegible]
Lump Lehigh	[illegible]
Lackawanna, prepared	[illegible]
Scranton	[illegible]
Pittston	[illegible]
Illinois	[illegible]
Third vein Peru	11.50@13.00

EGGS—Are in steady request at 26@27c for fresh.

FISH—Lake Fish are dull and unprofitable. There is an active inquiry for Codfish and Mackerel, and the market is firm. We quote:

Whitefish, No. 1, hf brl	$7.25 @ 7.50
Whitefish, No. 2, hf brl	6.50 @ 6.75
Whitefish, No. 3, hf brl	[illegible]
Trout, No. 1, hf brl	[illegible]
Trout, No. 2, hf brl	[illegible]
Mackerel, No. 1, hf brl, new	[illegible]
Mackerel, No. 2, hf brl, new	[illegible]
Mackerel, large family, hf brl, new	[illegible]
Mackerel, extra mess, per kit	[illegible]
Mackerel, No. 1, per kit	[illegible]
Mackerel, No. 1, kits new	[illegible]
Mackerel, family kits, No. 1	[illegible]
Codfish, George's Bank, per 100 lbs	[illegible]
Codfish, Grand Bank, per 100 lbs	[illegible]
Herrings, No. 1, Pickled, round, per brl	[illegible]
Herrings, No. 1, Pickled, per hf brl	[illegible]
Herrings, Labrador, large, per brl	[illegible]
Herrings, Labrador, large, per hf brl	[illegible]
Herrings, Dried, No. 1, per box	[illegible]
Herrings, Dried, Scaled	[illegible]
Herring, Lake, per hlf brl, No. 1	[illegible]
Herring, Lake, per hlf brl, No. 2	[illegible]
Salmon, pickled, Kits	[illegible]
Pollock, per 100 lbs	[illegible]
Hake, per 100 lbs	[illegible]
Halibut, per lb	17½@
Oysters, Cove ₱ doz	[illegible]
Oysters, 2d quality	[illegible]
Lobsters, ₱ doz, 2lb cans	[illegible]
Lobsters, ₱ doz, 1 lb cans	[illegible]

FURS—There is no market for Furs, and quotations are entirely nominal. In the course of a couple of weeks the market will assume a shape from which reliable quotations can be given. Until then we omit them.

DRIED FRUITS—Dried Apples are in active demand and firm. DRIED PEACHES—Very scarce. RAISINS AND CURRANTS—In good request. Our quotations for Raisins embrace the range for old and new fruit. We quote:

DOMESTIC FRUITS.

Apples, choice, ₱ lb	11½@ 12
Blackberries, ₱ lb	[illegible]
Raspberries, ₱ lb	[illegible]
Peaches, pared, ₱ lb	[illegible]
Peaches, unpared, ₱ lb	[illegible]
Raisins, layers, ₱ box	[illegible]
Raisins, M. R., ₱ box	[illegible]
Currants, ₱ lb	[illegible]
Figs, Smyrna, ₱ lb	[illegible]
Almonds, soft	[illegible]
Almonds, hard	[illegible]
Prunes, Turkish, ₱ lb	[illegible]
Pears, Bohemian, ₱ lb	[illegible]
Sardines, halves	[illegible]
Sardines, quarters	[illegible]

GREEN FRUITS—Apples are dull. No change in other fruits. We quote:

Green Apples, ₱ brl, at wholesale	$3.50@ 4.00
Green Apples, ₱ brl, at retail, eating	4.00@ 5.00
Green Apples, ₱ brl, at retail, cooking	3.50@ 4.50
Grapes, Isabella, ₱ lb	13@ 15
Grapes, Catawba, ₱ lb	16@ 18
Pears, ₱ brl	8.00@12.00
Pears, ₱ basket	3.00@ 3.50
Lemons, Malaga ₱ box	15.00@17.50
Lemons, Sicily, ₱ box	10.00@12.00
Chestnuts, ₱ bu	5.50@ 7.50
Quinces ₱ brl	5.00@ 6.00

GREASE—The demand to-day was very light, and the market was quiet and steady. We quote:

White Grease	17½@18 c
Yellow Grease	16 @16½ c
Brown Grease	14 @15 c
Tallow Grease	14 @15 c

HIGHWINES—Received to-day, none; shipped, 40 brls. Market buoyant and advanced 10c per gallon. Sales to-day were: 1,100 brls in lots at $1.75; 400 brls at $1.80—market closing nominal and quiet at $1.79@1.80.

DRESSED HOGS—Received to-day, 824. Market dull and 50@75c lower. Sales to-day were:

125 Hogs at $12.25	@12.75,	dividing on	200 lbs.	
25	" at $12.00	@12.50	"	200 lbs.
[illegible]				
5	averaging	240 lbs, at		$13.00
5	under	200 lbs, at		12.00

HIDES—Received, 129,762 lbs; shipped, 15,000 lbs. Market quiet and firm at previous quotations. We quote:

Green Country, trimmed	[illegible]
Green Salted, trimmed	[illegible]
Dry Salted, trimmed	[illegible]
Dry Flint, trimmed	[illegible]
Kip, Green Salted, trimmed	[illegible]
Calf, Green Salted, trimmed	[illegible]

HAY—Timothy Hay in moderate supply. Prairie very plenty. Market rather quiet and easy at present quotations. We quote:

WHOLESALE PRICES.

Timothy, beater pressed, on track	$21.50@22.00
Timothy, loose pressed, on track	20.00@21.00
Timothy, loose	[illegible]
Prairie, beater pressed	[illegible]
Prairie, loose pressed	[illegible]
Prairie, loose	[illegible]

RETAIL PRICES.

Timothy, beater pressed	[illegible]
Timothy, loose pressed	[illegible]
Timothy, loose	[illegible]
Prairie, beater pressed	[illegible]
Prairie, loose pressed	[illegible]
Prairie, loose	[illegible]

LEATHER—In fair supply. Few buyers have been in the market. Prices continue firm with no essential change. We quote:

HEMLOCK.

Harness ₱ lb	[illegible]	Collar, ₱ ft	[illegible]
Line ₱ lb	[illegible]	Slaughter sole	[illegible]
Kip, m'd'm, ₱ lb	[illegible]	Buenos Ayres	[illegible]
Kip, h'v'y, ₱ lb	[illegible]	Orinoco sole	[illegible]
Calf, ₱ lb	[illegible]	Orinoco good damaged	[illegible]
Upper, ₱ ft	[illegible]		

OAK.

Slaughter, sole	[illegible]	French Calf, 24 lbs	[illegible]
Harness, ₱ lb	[illegible]	French Calf, 36	[illegible]
Upper	[illegible]		
Kip, No. 1 medium	[illegible]	French Calf, Lemoines	[illegible]
Kip, No. 1 h'v'y	[illegible]	French Calf, Lemoines, Seconds	[illegible]
Calf, extra	[illegible]	Linings, ₱ doz	[illegible]
French Kip, 1st choice	[illegible]	Roans, ₱ doz	[illegible]
French Calf, 27	[illegible]		

NAVAL STORES—The market is now "stereotyped"—dull being the only way to name it. We still quote:

Tar	[illegible]	Lath, Yarn Hemp	[illegible]
Yankee Pitch	[illegible]	" Manilla	[illegible]
Pine Pitch	[illegible]	Manilla Hay Rope	[illegible]
Rosin ₱ 280 lbs	[illegible]	Manilla Rope	[illegible]
Turpentine	[illegible]	Marline	[illegible]
Ital. Flax packing	[illegible]	Sash Cord	[illegible]
Ital. Hemp packing	[illegible]	Oakum	[illegible]
Am. Hemp Tarred	[illegible]	Hemp Twine	[illegible]
Am. Hemp No. 1	[illegible]	Paper Twine	[illegible]
Am. Hemp No. 2	[illegible]		

ONIONS—Are in fair request at previous rates. We quote:

Onions, in bulk, ₱ bu	$1.00@1.25
Onions, delivered, ₱ bu	1.40@1.70
Onions, from store, ₱ bu	1.50@1.60

OILS—Linseed Oil moderately active, and market steady at previous quotations. Lard Oil is in fair supply, with an active demand. Market firm at present rates. We quote:

Linseed Oil, raw, round lots	[illegible]
Linseed Oil, boiled	[illegible]
Olive Oil, per gal	[illegible]
Whale Oil, W. B	[illegible]
Bank Oil	[illegible]
Lard Oil, pure leaf	[illegible]
Machine Oil	[illegible]
Sperm Oil	[illegible]
Mecca Oil	[illegible]
Neatsfoot Oil	[illegible]
Castor Oil	[illegible]
Whitefish Oil	[illegible]

CARBON OIL—The market is still in limited and very inadequate supply. With light stocks in the hands of Refiners, especially of Crude, the market rules very firm, with an advance of 2c ₱ gallon on previous quotations. We quote:

White Oil, 110 to 120 test, per car load	[illegible]
Straw Oil, do	[illegible]
Benzole	[illegible]

POTATOES—Are in fair request and unchanged. We quote:

Prime to choice per bu on track	[illegible]
Prime to choice per bu in store	[illegible]
Mixed per bu on track	[illegible]
Mixed per bu in store	[illegible]
Fair to choice, per brl	[illegible]
Sweet Potatoes, per bu	[illegible]

POULTRY—Is dull. We quote:

Chickens, live, ₱ doz	[illegible]
Chickens, dressed, ₱ doz	[illegible]
Ducks, live, ₱ doz	[illegible]
Ducks, dressed, ₱ doz	[illegible]
Turkeys, live, ₱ lb	[illegible]
Turkeys, dressed, ₱ lb	[illegible]
Geese, ₱ doz	[illegible]

PROVISIONS—Received to-day, 4,300 lbs Cut Meats, 290 brls Pork, 69,440 lbs Lard. Shipped to-day, 1,130 brls Beef, 1,335 brls Pork, 33,160 lbs Lard. The general market for Provisions was extremely flat and prices have a strong downward tendency.

Mess Pork—Dull and nominal at $35.00. No sales reported, and no demand.

Prime Mess Pork—Dull, and declined 50c ₱ brl. Sales to-day were: 200 brls city packed at $32.00; 200 brls do at $32.00; 300 brls do at $32.40; 500 brls do for delivery on the 1st of January at $33.00.

Sweet Pickled Hams—Dull and heavy. Sales to-day were: 470 tcs sweet pickled Hams at 17c; 50 tcs Sweet Pickled Shoulders at 14½c.

Beef Hams—150 brls Beef Hams at $23.00.

Lard—Dull and nominally ¼c lower. Sales to-day: 60 tcs country kettle Leaf Lard at 21c; 31 tcs city do at 21c; 96 tcs prime city steam Lard at 21c; 72 tcs do at 20¾c; 250 tcs No 1 Lard at 20c, buyer to furnish packages.

RAGS AND PAPER STOCK—Receipts fair but considerably below the demand. Market firm and unchanged. We quote:

Mixed Cotton Rags, ₱ lb	[illegible]
Mixed Woolen Rags, ₱ lb	[illegible]
Rope and Bagging, ₱ lb	[illegible]
Newspapers and pamphlets, ₱ lb	[illegible]
White paper shavings, ₱ lb	[illegible]

RICE—Is in good demand and firm. We quote:

Arracan	[illegible]
Patna	[illegible]
Carolina	[illegible]

SUGARS—The advance in gold this morning has strengthened the market, and hard refined are ½c higher. We quote:

Cuba	[illegible]
Porto Rico	[illegible]
Molasses Sugar	[illegible]
N. Y. Refined, powdered and granulated	[illegible]
White A	[illegible]
Extra A	[illegible]
Extra C	[illegible]
White B	[illegible]
Extra C	[illegible]
Yellow C	[illegible]

SYRUPS AND MOLASSES—Are in good request and firm. We quote:

N. Y. Syrups	[illegible]
Cuba Molasses	[illegible]
New Orleans	[illegible]
Porto Rico	[illegible]
Sorghum	[illegible]

SEEDS—Timothy Seed scarce and firm, with buyers of round lots are held at $5.00. Flax Seed is scarce and firm, with buyers of small lots at [illegible] ... Clover Seed in light supply and nominal at [illegible]

SALT—Received to-day, none; shipped to-day, 2,623 brls and 150 bags. Market steady and firm. We quote:

DOMESTIC—Fine Salt	[illegible]
Coarse Salt	[illegible]
Ground Solar	[illegible]
Dairy, with bags	[illegible]
Dairy, without bags	[illegible]
FOREIGN—Ground Alum, ₱ sack	[illegible]
Turk's Island, ₱ bu	[illegible]
Liverpool Dairy, ₱ sack	[illegible]

Sales to-day were 1,000 brls Onondaga Coarse Salt at $3.50.

TALLOW—Received to-day, 3,440 lbs; shipped, 22,005 lbs. Market dull and heavy. We quote:

Prime Packing Tallow	[illegible]
Country Tallow	[illegible]
No. 2 Tallow	[illegible]
Tallow Grease	[illegible]

Sales to-day were 30 tcs Country Tallow at 16½c.

TEAS—There is no change in the market for Teas, and prices are firm at previous quotations. We quote:

Young Hyson, superior to fine	[illegible]
do extra to choice	[illegible]
Imperial, superior to fine	[illegible]
do extra to choice	[illegible]
Gunpowder, superior to fine	[illegible]
do extra to choice	[illegible]
Japan, natural leaf	[illegible]
Oolong, inferior to fine	[illegible]
do extra to choice	[illegible]
Souchong	[illegible]

TOBACCO—Are dull and neglected. We quote:

FINE CUT CHEWING TOBACCO—	
Choice	[illegible]
Medium	[illegible]
Common	[illegible]
SMOKING TOBACCO—	
Choice	[illegible]
Medium	[illegible]
Common	[illegible]
PLUG TOBACCO—	
Natural Leaf	[illegible]
Choice brands	[illegible]
Medium	[illegible]
Common	[illegible]

VINEGAR—Is in steady request at previous rates.

Pure Cider Vinegar, ₱ gal	[illegible]
Pure Malt Vinegar, ₱ gal	[illegible]
Common Malt Vinegar, ₱ gal	[illegible]

WOOD—In demand and steady. We quote:

Beech, ₱ cord, in the yard	[illegible]			
Maple, do do	[illegible]			
Hickory, do do	[illegible]			

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED ... Nov. 28.

Prop City of New York, Chadwick, Ogdensburg, sundries.
Prop Hunter, Dickson, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Empire State, Pheatt, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Potomac, Hathaway, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Dean Richmond, [illegible], Buffalo, sundries.
Barque Oneonta, Close, Buffalo, [illegible] coal.
Barque D P Dobbins, Kendrick, Cleveland, [illegible] tons coal.
Barque Hungarian, Fitzgerald, Racine.
Schr Ashtabula, Hammer, Grand Haven, [illegible] lumber.
Schr Telegraph, Poulsen, Grand Haven, [illegible]
Schr Pioneer, Thompson, Grand Haven, [illegible]
Schr Triumph, [illegible], Grand Haven, [illegible]
Schr Wm Smith, Smith, Grand Haven, 124 m lumber.
Schr Meridian, Smith, Grand Haven, [illegible] m lumber.
Schr [illegible] Campbell, Howard, [illegible]
Schr J L Shank, Hansen, St Joseph, 14 cds wood.
Schr Magnet, Roberts, St Joseph, [illegible]
Schr E B King, Mass, St Joseph, [illegible]
Schr Day Spring, Morrison, St Joseph, [illegible] lumber, 6 cds wood and sundries.
Schr Whip, Adams, St Joseph, [illegible]
Schr Gem, Hein, St Joseph, [illegible] wood.
Schr Illinois, Burke, Muskegon, [illegible] m lumber.
Schr E G Grey, Gamble, Muskegon, [illegible]
Schr Dawn, Olsen, Muskegon, 70 m lumber.
Schr Tuscola, Conley, Muskegon, [illegible] m lumber.
Schr Rambler, [illegible], Muskegon, [illegible]
Schr Wollin, Waring, Muskegon, [illegible]
Schr Tricolor, King, South Haven, [illegible] wood.
Schr Hornet, Dwyer, Racine, [illegible]
Schr Geo. Steele, Irvin, Bay City, [illegible] m lumber, [illegible] lath.
Schr Geo. Goble, Moore, Buffalo, [illegible] tons [illegible]
Schr York State, Dimick, Buffalo, [illegible] tons coal.
Scow Hunter, Cameron, [illegible] lumber.
Scow Appleton, Bell, South Haven, [illegible]
Scow Chapin, [illegible], White Lake, [illegible] lumber.
Scow Union, Welsh, St Joseph, [illegible] lumber.

CLEARED ... Nov. 28.

Prop Mohawk, Steele, Buffalo, [illegible] bu wheat, [illegible] bu corn, 1,000 hides.
Prop Idaho, Corkey, 15,000 bu corn, [illegible] bbls flour, [illegible]
Prop Oneida, Gilbert, 2,100 bu corn, [illegible] bbls pork.
Prop E F Wade, Goldsmith, Sarnia, 11,000 bu corn, [illegible] bbls flour, and sundries.
Brig Geneva, Somerville, Saginaw, [illegible] bu oats.
Schr St. Lawrence, Therkauf, Sheboygan, 1,100 bu rye, and sundries.
Scow Grace A. Green, Halverson, White Lake, 1,300 bu corn, 1,300 bu oats and sundries.

Medicinal.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN,

A LADY OF WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

Who is Mrs. S. A. Allen?

As this question is often asked us, we with pleasure give a little history of her. Some twenty years ago, a lady in New York City observed that her hair was rapidly losing its natural color, and getting quite gray, and disliking the idea of becoming gray, but equally averse to using any dye (knowing them to be injurious), concluded that she would try and invent something that would restore her hair to its original life color; and, by dint of study and perseverance in experimenting, she succeeded in finding that the articles she had compounded would not only restore the hair to its original color, but also render it pliable, and give it the natural moisture a head of hair should have. This was even more than she had hoped for, and, without the slightest intention at first of making a business of it, she was actually forced to commence making it for sale, by the number of persons of her acquaintance and others, whose her acquaintances had informed of the remarkable change in her hair, calling at her residence to procure the article; and she now probably does one of the largest cash businesses in the City of New York. Owing to the large demand from foreign countries, she has been obliged to establish a depot for the exclusive sale of her Hair Preparations in London, at 266 High Holborn. Principal Manufactory and Sales Office, 198 and 200 Greenwich street, New York.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum or World's Hair Dressing.

The Great Unequalled Preparations for Restoring, Invigorating, Beautifying and Dressing the Hair.

Rendering it soft, silky and glossy, and disposing it to remain in any desired position; quickly cleansing the scalp, arresting the fall, and imparting a healthy and natural color to the hair. They never fail to restore gray hair to its original youthful color. They act directly upon the roots of the hair, giving them the natural nourishment required. No lady's toilet is complete without the Zylobalsamum or Hair Dressing. It cleanses the hair and imparts to it a most delightful fragrance, and is suited to both young and old.

The Restorer Reproduces.

The Hair Dressing Cultivates and Beautifies.

If your Hair is thin, try it; if scurfy, try it; if harsh, try it; if lustreless, try it; if none of these, try it; for all who use it will preserve their hair through life.

CONVINCING TESTIMONY.

FROM

DISTINGUISHED CLERGYMEN.

Free-will Offerings for Benefits Received.

High Praise.

REV. DANIEL T. WOOD, Middletown, N. Y., writing, "by the use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Hair Dressing the hair has greatly improved upon my head ... very healthy appearance. The same is true of my daughter; her hair had become thin and came out constantly, ... thought she had become bald. It is now handsomely thickened up, and also has a healthy appearance."

Renewed His Age.

REV. M. THATCHER, of New York, in a letter says: "My age is sixty. One year ago my hair was very gray, and falling. I used Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer according to directions, and now my hair is restored to its natural color, and has ceased to fall. "The Zylobalsamum I have found the best and most agreeable hair dressing I have ever used."

Valuable Testimony.

REV. A. WEBSTER, Boston, Mass., writes: "I have used, through the advice of personal friends, Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, for several months past, with great effect and entire satisfaction. I AM NOW NEITHER BALD NOR GRAY; my hair was dry and brittle, but has regained the softness of its earlier years."

For Children's Hair.

MRS. CLARK, wife of Rev. D. W. Clark, Cincinnati, Ohio, writes: "I have used Mrs. S. A. Allen's Zylobalsamum with much satisfaction in dressing my own and children's hair. After trying various articles, I have no hesitation in recommending yours as the best I have ever used. It gives the hair a soft, glossy appearance, and retains it in any position desired."

His Wife Approves.

REV. I. MOORE, late Agent American Bible Union, writes: "I have used Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Hair Dressing, and it has also been used by my wife. We unqualifiedly pronounce them the best preparations we have ever used—IN WHICH DECLARATION MANY FRIENDS JOIN US."

High Approval. Mrs. S. A. ALLEN lately received a letter from a lady, stating that at the suggestion of numerous friends she purchased a bottle of Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, or Hair Dressing, and after using a few times, her hair, which was gray, was restored to its youthful color, and new hair was fast appearing. No lady's toilet is complete without these preparations. Every Druggist sells them.

Sold by Druggists throughout the World.

PRINCIPAL SALES OFFICE,

Nos. 198 & 200 Greenwich St., New York.

Asthma Cured.

EDDYTOWN, YATES COUNTY, N. Y., May 18, 1863.

Editors Rural New Yorker—Seeing an inquiry in the "Rural" for a cure for the distressing disease, the Asthma, I write to let the inquirer know what has at least cured me.

I have had the spasmodic asthma ... years, and never found any medicine that would prevent an attack, when it was coming on until I commenced taking "Jonas Whitcomb's Remedy for Asthma." I commenced taking this remedy eighteen months ago and have not had a severe paroxysm since.

"WHITCOMB'S REMEDY" has done me all that is recommended to do. ISAIAH SEELY.

Ex-President Martin Van Buren's sufferings in his last illness were greatly alleviated by the use of Jonas Whitcomb's Asthma Remedy, as proved by a letter in our possession from his physician, and from Mr. Van Buren himself expressing much gratification with the results of its use.

Extract from the Life of Washington Irving, by his nephew, Pierre M. Irving, Vol. IV, page 322:

"The doctor prescribed, as an experiment, what had been suggested by Doct. (C. W.) Holmes on his late visit—Jonas Whitcomb's Remedy for Asthma—a teaspoonful in a wine glass of water, to be taken every four hours. A good night was the result."

JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Boston, proprietors. Sold by all Druggists.

BENEVOLENT WAR CLAIM Association for the Northwest. Pensions, Bounties and Arrears of all kinds will be procured for soldiers ... All communications addressed to W. M. ... Secretary, P. O. Box 1 ... Office, Room ... Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.

THE GARDEN CITY INSURANCE COMPANY OF CHICAGO, HAVE REMOVED TO THEIR NEW OFFICE, 73 LASALLE STREET, Near the corner of Randolph street. JOHN C. HAINES, President. HENRY H. BROWN, Secretary.

RATTAN STREET AND STABLE BROOMS, ALL SIZES. Made at the Brush Factory, 204 Randolph st. We are also making Palmetto Brooms for packing houses, Distilleries, Breweries, and ... Try them, they are the best article in ... GEO. E. WHITE & CO.

UNITED PIANO MAKERS' STOCK COMPANY. Chartered 1863. 84 Walker Street, New York. Our organization enables ... than any other house ... at No. 59 ... other agency in Chicago.

Special Notices.

Kromer's (Upham's) Hair Dye, 50 CENTS A BOX. Three times larger than Dyes that sell for $1. NATURAL, DURABLE, BEAUTIFUL. WARRANTED to be HARMLESS. This article has been thoroughly tested by the Chemists of New York and Phila. ... free from all poisonous ingredients ... Sold by Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers everywhere. JNO. J. KROMER, Sole Proprietor, 403 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, Pa.

Drunkenness Cured. The inebriate may now bid defiance to the tempting bowl. Dr. Kromer's Antidote for strong drink is a certain cure. ... It can be administered without the knowledge of the patient. ... Price $1 per box, or packages of six bottles ... JNO. J. KROMER, Wholesale Agent, 403 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Dr. Rand's Specific. The oldest and most reliable medicine for the cure of Spermatorrhea, Seminal Weakness, Loss of Power, &c. This medicine has stood the test of thirty years ... DR. RAND'S SPECIFIC is exhibited in the form of a pill ... Price $1 per box, or six boxes for $5. Sold by Druggists everywhere. JNO. J. KROMER, Wholesale Agent, 403 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Colgate's Honey Soap. This celebrated TOILET SOAP, in such universal demand, is made from the choicest materials, is mild and emollient in its nature, fragrantly scented, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

Dr. James. Formerly of James' Hospital, Custom House street, New Orleans, La., established in 1850, now permanently located at 99 Randolph street, Chicago, Illinois, Specialist in the treatment of OLD CHRONIC, MERCURIAL, SCROFULOUS AND ALL KINDS OF BLOOD AND URINARY DISEASES, OF A CONTAGIOUS VENEREAL ... cures them without resorting to Mercury, Potassa, arsenic or any poison, but with a ... a POSITIVE CURE for all humors and ... WEAKNESS, such as Seminal Weakness and Diurnal Emissions, brought on by abuse ... Those afflicted should apply immediately ... Dr. James' Office and Parlors are at 99 Randolph, between State and Dearborn streets. Office open from 9 a. m. until 8 p. m. Consultations free.

Business Cards.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE this day formed a co-partnership under the name of

RAINERD, IVES & CO.,

for the transaction of a general Commission and Produce Business. Liberal advances made on shipments to New York and Liverpool. Office 2 South Water street, (up-stairs.)
Chicago, Oct. 1, 1864. G. R. BRAINERD, G. A. IVES, D. G. BROWN.

REGG & HUGHES,
mmission Merchants and Produce Brokers,
No. 15 Lasalle street, Chicago, Ill.
... Late of Peoria. W. T. HUGHES.

Northwestern Bank.

ORTHWESTERN NATION-AL BANK OF CHICAGO.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office of Comptroller of the Currency,
WASHINGTON, August 30, 1864.
Whereas, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Northwestern National Bank of Chicago, in the City of Chicago, County of Cook and State of Illinois, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds and to provide for the Circulation and Redemption thereof," approved June 3d, 1864, and has complied with all of the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act. Now, therefore, I, HUGH MCCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Northwestern National Bank of Chicago, in the City of Chicago, County of Cook and State of Illinois, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid. In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this thirtieth day of August, 1864.
HUGH MCCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency.

Clothing.

9 DUANE STREET,
NEW YORK.
N T. MARTIN'S SON & CO.,
Successors to
MARTIN & BROS.,
(Formerly of St. Louis and Chicago,)
anufacture and keep a permanent assortment of
LOTHING!

Drugs and Chemicals.

H. REED & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
DRUGS AND CHEMICALS,
Lake-St., Chicago, Illinois.
ALSO, DEAL LARGELY IN
PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS, GLASSWARE, BURNING OILS, KEROSENE, SOAPMAKERS' STOCK, MANUFACTURERS' GOODS, &c.
... we offer at prices favorable to Western Merchants and Manufacturers.
H. Reed, 124 Pearl street, N. Y. ... Chicago.

Petroleum.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL
PETROLEUM COMPANY.
pital Stock, - - $1,000,000.
100,000 SHARES AT $10 EACH.
Subscription Price $5 per share.
LANDS YIELDING LARGELY.
OFFICERS:
... DANIEL S. DICKINSON, President.
... PHIPPS, Vice President.
... BASSETT, Secretary.
Books are now open for subscription at the office of the Company, No. 34 Empire Building, 71 Broadway, N. Y. The Lands of the Company are situated in the Great ... Region, and include portions of those ... the McElhenny farm, the two ... and other improved and valuable ... including over Two Thousand ... of the best Oil Territories along Oil Creek and in ... the Company, now under progress ... and oil is already regularly and largely ... the Company, P. O. Box 3866, New York.

Proposals.

FFICE OF THE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER,
FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, November 25th, 1864.
PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on the 31st day of December, 1864, for the transportation of Military Supplies during the year 1865 on the following routes: ...

To Printers.

RINTERS OR PUBLISH...

Special Notices.

(Upham's) Hair Dye, 38 CENTS A BOX.

[illegible] Dyes that sell for $1. NATURAL, DURABLE, BEAUTIFUL. WARRANTED to [illegible] The article has been thoroughly tested by [illegible] of New York and Paris, [illegible] of Philadelphia, who pronounce it free from [illegible] ingredients, and the material composing [illegible] the most delicate hair. Sold by Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers everywhere.

JNO. J. KROMER, Sole Proprietor, 403 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, Pa.

Drunkenness Cured.

The inebriate may now bid defiance to the tempting [illegible] Dr. Rand's antidote for strong drink is a certain [illegible] It creates a dislike for strong [illegible] and can be administered without the knowledge of the patient. [illegible] circulars sent to any address. For sale by all respectable Druggists in the United States and [illegible] Price $1 per box, or packages of six bottles for $5.

JNO. J. KROMER, Wholesale Agent, 403 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Dr. Rand's Specific.

The oldest and most reliable medicine for the cure of [illegible] Seminal Weakness, Loss of Power, [illegible] The medicine has stood the test of thirty years [illegible] always proved a success. RAND'S SPECIFIC is exhibited in the form of pills, made up of substances that have a specific effect [illegible] generative organs. Most persons associate [illegible] upon the bowels from taking [illegible] of pills. The Specific of Mr. Rand is not in [illegible] an evacuating medicine. Its medicinal virtues are expended entirely upon the impaired regenerative organs. The pills are not unpleasant to the taste, and many persons masticate them with impunity, [illegible] which plan we would advise, as affording the speediest way to get [illegible] of the remedy. [illegible] per box, or six boxes for $5. Sold by Druggists [illegible]

JNO. J. KROMER, Wholesale Agent, 403 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated TOILET SOAP, in such universal demand, is made from the choicest materials, is mild and emollient in its nature, fragrantly scented, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

Dr. James.

Late of James' Hospital, Custom House street, New Orleans, La., established in 1850, now permanently located at 84 Randolph street, Chicago, Illinois. Specialities in the treatment of OLD CHRONIC, MERCURIAL, [illegible] and all kinds of BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES, [illegible] DISEASES, OR A CONTAGIOUS VENEREAL [illegible] cures them without resorting to Mercury, [illegible] POTASSI, arsenic or any poison, but with a [illegible] a POSITIVE CURE for all humors and [illegible] WEAKNESS, such as Seminal Weakness, Nocturnal Emissions, brought on by abuse [illegible] early indiscretions, excess or entailed [illegible] causing loss of memory, confusion, de[illegible] and oftentimes insanity, with other [illegible] of symptoms, treated and radically [illegible] infallible method, saving much time and [illegible] Gonorrhea, Stricture and all diseases [illegible] the sexes, of a private nature, radically [illegible] Disease of the MOST HORRIBLE CLASS, where [illegible] become poisoned, producing blotches on [illegible] watery blisters, pains in the head and [illegible] throat, nose, limbs and body, scrofu[illegible] with an endless number of sufferings. [illegible] is recommended by the press generally of [illegible] the medical faculty, and professors of medicine. Those afflicted should apply immediately [illegible] of these horrible diseases. [illegible] Dr. James' Office and Parlors are at 84 [illegible] between State and Dearborn streets. [illegible] from 9 a. m. until 8 p. m. Consultations [illegible]

no22-w630-2w

Business Cards.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE this day formed a co-partnership under the [illegible] of

BRAINERD, IVES & CO.,

for the transaction of a general Commission and Produce [illegible] Liberal advances made on shipments to New York and [illegible] Office 2 South Water street, (up-stairs).

Chicago, Oct. 1, 1864.

G. R. BRAINERD,
G. A. IVES,
D. G. BROWN.

GREGG & HUGHES,
Commission Merchants and Produce Brokers,
No. 8 Lasalle street, Chicago, Ill.

W. T. HUGHES, [illegible] Chicago.

Northwestern Bank.

NORTHWESTERN NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Office of Comptroller of the Currency, WASHINGTON, August 31, 1864.

Whereas, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Northwestern National Bank of Chicago, in the City of Chicago, County of Cook and State of Illinois, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds and to provide for the Circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3d, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act; Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Northwestern National Bank of Chicago, in the City of Chicago, County of Cook and State of Illinois, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this thirty-first day of August, 1864.

HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency.

Clothing,

DUANE STREET,
NEW YORK.
T. MARTIN'S SON & CO.,
Successors to
MARTIN & BROS.,
(Formerly of St. Louis and Chicago,)
Manufacture and keep a permanent assortment of
CLOTHING!

Drugs and Chemicals.

REED & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
DRUGS AND CHEMICALS,
Lake St., Chicago, Illinois.

ALSO, DEAL LARGELY IN PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS, GLASSWARE, [illegible] OILS, KEROSENE, SOAPMAKERS' STOCK, MANUFACTURERS' GOODS, &c. [illegible] at prices favorable to Western Merchants and Manufacturers. [illegible] Pearl street, N. Y. [illegible] Chicago.

no18-m705-1t

Petroleum.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL PETROLEUM COMPANY.

Capital Stock, - - $1,000,000.

40,000 SHARES AT $25 EACH. Subscription Price $5 per share.

LANDS YIELDING LARGELY.

OFFICERS: [illegible] DENNISON, President. [illegible]

Proposals.

OFFICE OF THE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER, FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, November 18th, 1864.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until [illegible] on the [illegible] day of December, 1864, for the transportation of Military Supplies during the year 1865, on the following routes: [illegible]

Route No. 1.—From Forts Leavenworth, Laramie [illegible]

Banking and Exchange.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO,
Southwest corner of Lake and Clark sts.
CAPITAL, paid in - - - - $500,000.
E. AIKEN, President.
SAM'L M. NICKERSON, Vice Pres't.
E. E. BRAISTED, Cashier.

Educational.

RACINE COLLEGE,
A CHURCH SCHOOL FOR
BOYS AND YOUNG MEN,
RACINE, WISCONSIN.
Rev. JAMES DeKOVEN, D. D., Rector.

The Rector is assisted in the instruction of the scholars by eleven competent Professors and Masters. The aim of the School is to give to the students:

First. Sound religious instruction, according to the rules and discipline of the Church.

Second. Such intellectual training as will render a lad fit for business life, or thoroughly prepare him for any of the learned professions. The College course proper is in full operation.

Third. Careful physical training in all manly exercises. There is a large Gymnasium for the use of the scholars.

There are two large and very commodious buildings, giving accommodations for 150 scholars. There are 10 acres of land for playgrounds, &c. The scholars all live in the Buildings with the Rector and Masters, eat at a common table, and form one family. Vocal music and Elocution form part of the Regular studies of the school.

The Winter Term will begin December 1st, to continue until April 21st. For admission apply to the Rector.

oc17-x284-5w

Commission Merchants.

PRATT & CO., BUFFALO, N.Y.,
Wholesale Dealers in
HARDWARE,
Manufacturers and Dealers in Foundry Pig Iron, Bar Iron, assorted Hammered Horse Shoe Iron, Norway Nail Rods, Cut Nails and Railroad Spikes. no11-w353-3m

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER, '64.

The undersigned have formed a co-partnership in this city for the purpose of transacting a

General Commission and Produce Business

Under the name of

HENING, FLINT & PEARCE.

Our long experience in the selling of Western Produce, will we think, enable us to render satisfactory sales of all property placed in our hands.

We are prepared to make advances upon property consigned to our address.

ROBERT M. HENING.
T. J. S. FLINT.
ALBERT PEARCE.
C. C. WINANS.

no15-w256-3m

WILLIAM LITTLE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Give special attention to the sale of
Grain, Flour, Dressed Hogs, Provisions, Butter, Hides, &c., &c.
WAREHOUSE—231 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.
no16-w738-1m

Coal.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

CHICAGO, Sept. 20th, 1864.

The Scranton, Pittston, Wilkesbarre, and Shamokin Coal Company of Pennsylvania, can now supply families, brewers, bakers and country dealers, with Lump, Large Egg, Small Egg, Range and Chestnut Coal, by the single ton or cargo, AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

Also Lehigh, Blossburgh, Briar Hill, Erie, Chippewa, Mineral Ridge and Illinois Coals.

Offices, 16 South Market street, 232 East Madison street, and South Clark street, north of the C. B. & Q. Railroad Crossing. Post Office Box 5157.

no21-x530-6t ROBERT LAW.

Beware of It.

A BASE IMITATION OF MY PATENT PARCHMENT COPYING PAPER is now being offered to the public.

BEWARE OF IT!

It is so rotten that when dampened for copying it will hardly hold together by its own weight. Be sure to ask stationers for the genuine.

WILLIAM MANN,
no4-x567-3m 43 South Fourth st., Philadelphia.

Copartnership.

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of PRENTISS & DUNKS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Lewis M. Prentiss continues at the old location, and will settle the outstanding business of the late firm.

Chicago, Nov. 1st, 1864.

LEWIS M. PRENTISS.
E. J. DUNKS.

no22-a53-3lt

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—I have this day associated with me in my general business

DANIEL W. SMEAD, Esq.

Late of St. Louis. The name and style of our firm is

TAYLOR & SMEAD.

JOHN B. TAYLOR.

PACKING AND STORAGE.—We have taken three of the large Packing Houses and Stores, lately occupied by Messrs. Leland & Mixer and B. F. Quimby & Co., and are prepared to pack 15,000 or 20,000 hogs on commission, kettle render lard and work in the best manner. Also to inspect and overhaul pork, beef and provisions promptly.

STORAGE room for a large amount of property, bulk meats, &c., on "Chicago Dock Co's terms."

Our Mr. Taylor being one of the Board of Trade Provision Inspectors, will be on hand to attend to all orders for inspection as usual. First-class Inspectors furnished on call.

SALES AND PURCHASES ATTENDED TO ON 'CHANGE.

TAYLOR & SMEAD.

Our office in buildings opposite Michigan Central Railroad depot.

CHICAGO, Nov. 21, 1864. no22-w760-14t

Calf Creek Oil Company.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
CALF CREEK
OIL COMPANY,
OF
WEST VIRGINIA.

Capital Stock . . . . $1,000,000.

100,000 Shares, par value $10 per Share.
Subscription Price, $2.50 per Share.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY:
President, JAMES M'CUTCHEON.
Treasurer and Sec'y, WM. BRICE.

DIRECTORS:
JAMES M'CUTCHEON, of McCutchon & Collins.
HUGH CRAIG, of H. Craig & Co.
WILLIAM BRICE, of Brice & Co.
H. J. ADAMS.
HENRY C. BUTCHER, of Washington, Butcher & Son.
GEORGE M'FADDEN.
N. B. GRAHAM, of N. B. Graham & Co.

Reserved Working Capital, $40,000.

The Lands of this Company are located in Pleasant County, West Virginia, and have been selected with the greatest possible care, and with especial reference to their oil value.

A committee appointed at an informal meeting of the Company, visited the Oil Territories of West Virginia, for the sole purpose of selecting the best Oil Lands to be found. They sought and obtained the aid of some of the most practical Oil men of Pennsylvania, and of West Virginia, and in company with them, together with two of the most eminent geologists of the country, selected the lands now owned by the Company.

First is a lot of 1½ to 2 acres of land on Horse Neck, within about 50 yards of the great Gillian Well, and upon which they have struck oil in their first well, at a depth of 257 feet, which continues flowing oil at intervals of 5 to 10 minutes. We are awaiting the arrival of an engine and tubing to work this well. It is the opinion of the most practicable men who have examined it, that it will yield from 50 to 100 barrels per day, and may, through the action of the pump, opening the crevices, become a large flowing well. We feel justified in saying that this well alone will enable us to pay a handsome dividend from the start. There is room on this lot to bore three wells more without crowding. The Royalty is one-half the oil.

Second is a tract of 100 acres, called the Riley Farm, or better known as the "Sulphur Spring Farm," from a very fine sulphur spring situated on the premises and having quite a local celebrity from the curative properties of its waters. This land lies on both sides of a stream known as Sulphur Spring Run, and gives unmistakable evidences of oil throughout its entire length; it is surrounded by the unsurpassed Oil Territories of Horse Neck. Also, the Rawson's Run Territory, upon which, and in quite close proximity, is the celebrated Tack Well, and by the lands of the Bull Creek Company, to which it adjoins. A good portion of the land is well farmed, the balance being covered with a heavy growth of timber; there is also on this farm a very fine mine of iron ore, which, from actual experiment, yields 60 per cent. of pure iron.

A Wheeling Company is now desirous of arranging with us to test the extent of the mine, having already tested the quality of the ore, and this of itself may prove of great value to the Company, though the land was purchased entirely on account of its great oil value. This hundred acres is owned in fee by the Company, and they have already commenced operations thereon. There is also a very good house on this property, which is found useful for the working hands.

The third tract of land selected is known as the Triplet Homestead Farm, and is situated on the waters of Calf Creek, and consists of two hundred acres, with a larger amount of boring or bottom land than can be found on any tract of equal extent in West Virginia, and no lands anywhere afford finer indications of oil. This land lies between the waters of Cow Creek and Bull Creek; on Cow Creek is located the territory of the Berkin Oil Company, a large and wealthy New York Company who are now actively operating their lands, with the very finest prospects of success; their land also extends above us to Calf Creek, upon which they have several engines boring. Below us on Calf Creek, and immediately adjoining, is the Molar & Sweeny Oil Company, of Pittsburg, who, in their first well, struck a fine lubricating oil at a depth of sixty. This well is within a stone's throw of the western limits of our territory; our first well upon this tract is now bored to a depth of about seventy feet, and the work is prosecuted with vigor; the location was chosen for it by the practical oil men and geologists who assisted in selecting the lands, and there is scarcely a doubt of a very large yielding well being found here.

A good road runs entirely through this farm, and a large part of the boring territory is within three quarters of a mile of the Ohio River. The average cost of transporting the oil to the river from any part of this farm, will not exceed 6 cents per barrel. That this is a great advantage, will be readily perceived, when from oil territory not more than three miles distant, it costs one dollar and a-half per barrel to haul it to the river.

These two hundred acres the Company hold on a lease of twenty years, subject to one-eighth of the oil from the tank as a Royalty.

It is worthy of remark, here, that the Company has been successful in procuring the services of Mr. Samuel Richards, as Superintendent, an eminently practical oil man and mechanic. The great drawback in the West Virginia territory generally has been the want of intelligent superintendence.

A word of the business men directing the Company may not be out of place.

They are among the leading merchants of the city of Philadelphia; their well known character for high honor and business integrity, their practical business tact, energy and success, is the best guarantee to the public that wisdom will direct, honesty characterize, and success attend their efforts.

S. S. WILLIAMSON & CO.,
154 SOUTH WATER-ST.,

Are the Agents of the Company in Chicago, and are prepared to sell stock or give any information in reference to the Company. no23-w335-10t

Financial.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, No. 5 W[illegible] street, New York, Nov. 14th, 1864.—A semi-annual dividend of

THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT

Has this day been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this company payable (less the government tax) at this office, on and after the first of December next, to the holders of said stock, as shown by the company's books at the close of business on the 25th instant, at which time the transfer books for the Preferred Stock will be closed, to be re-opened on the 1st of December.

no23-w781-13t JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1864.

OUR PARIS LETTER.

The Franco-Italian Question—Sharp Diplomatic Dispatches—Altercation Between the French and Italian Ministers—Character of the Dispatches.

[From our Special Correspondent.]

PARIS, Tuesday, Nov. 12, 1864.

Every other subject is forgotten for the moment under the extraordinary excitement created by the dispatches published by the French Government, in the *Moniteur* of Saturday and Sunday last, on the Italian question. I feel compelled, therefore, to follow the current of public sentiment, which is running so strong in that direction, and to proceed to give you some account of the character and object of those remarkable documents.

They profess to be a reply from the French Foreign Minister, called forth by the report and interpretation of the last convention for the evacuation of Rome sent home to his Government by the Chevalier Nigra and published by the Cabinet of Turin in anticipation of the meeting and debates of the Italian Parliament. The history of these dispatches is interesting as showing how sharp the altercation between the two Ministers must at one time have been, though veiled under the discretion of diplomatic form and language, and how near the two Governments were to a serious misunderstanding. The circumstances under which they were drawn up and published were these: After waiting nearly a fortnight from the publication of the Chevalier Nigra's report, M. Drouyn de L'Huys invited the former to an interview. The meeting was evidently very long, and in it the French minister endeavored to modify to the very utmost the terms of the late treaty, in so far as they might be considered favorable to the Italian cause, and to pen the Italian minister down to the acceptance of such an interpretation of them. He does not appear to have been very successful as regards the latter point; for he deemed it necessary, only two days after the first interview and having penned his own dispatch in the interval, again to "invite," or in other words to "summon," the Chevalier "before the Emperor," in order there to read to him what he had written, and once more poured his, M. Drouyn de L'Huys' modification of the treaty into the Italian's ears! But the latter stood firm, very firm. He had also prepared his "reply" to the French minister's "reply," which, though courteous, was unyielding. This also was read before the Emperor; and, although it remained pretty evident that both parties stuck essentially to their own opinions and interpretations of the late treaty, the matter was patched up in the true European style of diplomacy, and the Chevalier Nigra sent off on the moment, a telegraphic dispatch to his Government to say that "all parties were agreed!" This is the brief history of an affair which I regard myself as an unjust and unjustifiable attempt on the part of the French Government to shape the purport of the convention of the 15th of September. The attempt has been made, I believe, chiefly out of deference to or apprehension of the ultra Catholic party and the priesthood, who, like every one else, regarded the convention as the death blow of the Papal power. I suspect (from private knowledge and sources of information), that the French Minister has had more to do with getting up this reactionary move than the French Emperor. But the latter *dare* not venture, at the present crisis, to show himself more Italian or less papal than his Minister. The clergy are all powerful over the rural masses (the chief support of the Imperial Government), and these latter are still steeped in superstition and formidable by universal suffrage. The Emperor, therefore, *must* appear to concur with his Minister, when the latter, a clever but timid man, gets frightened at what has been done and all that is said about it, and tries to explain it away and modify its import.

The dispatches in question are much too long for me to transcribe here. But in addition to the above account of them, I may say that those of M. Drouyn de L'Huys are chiefly remarkable for "seven points," by which he "rectifies" the Italian interpretation of the convention and gives his own reading of it. These points are briefly to this effect: That no "revolutionary maneuvers" are to to be practised at Rome; but only the *force of civilization and progress* (underlined) is to be relied on by Italy. That "reconciliation" with the Papacy is to be the object of the "national aspirations." That the change of capital is not to be considered a mere "step towards Rome." That in case of spontaneous combustion at Rome, "France reserves her liberty of action." That Rome can become the capital of Italy only with the consent of France.

These seven points are more important, perhaps, for the *animus* they display than for their language. The most important, and that which has created much sensation, is that which seems to claim for France a "right" (?) to return to Rome after she has once gone away. That is, a right to "intervene" a second time, when this same minister, M. Drouyn de L'Huys, only the other day proclaimed the first intervention to be a "violation of the fundamental principles of French public law," and "more difficult for France to justify than any other nation!"

But the Italian Government stands fast by the Convention as a *fait accompli*, which cannot be undone, let M. Drouyn de L'Huys put what "interpretation" upon it he likes. A dispatch just published of Gen. de la Marmora, replies with great dignity to this undignified proceeding of the French Minister.

FROM WASHINGTON.

How Sherman's Movement was Planned—Honor for Farragut—A New Rank in the Navy.

[Correspondence Cincinnati Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, November 18.

HOW SHERMAN'S MOVEMENT WAS PLANNED.

Now that Sherman's campaign attracts all eyes, a fact which I neglected to mention in an account of a recent visit to Grant's headquarters, acquires special interest. General Sherman has not only been, up to the very moment of abandoning Atlanta, in the closest consultation with Gen. Grant, but the details of the movement now in progress were the subject of the most careful deliberation and discussion. One of the last messages that passed over the wires, before the interruption of telegraph communication, was one of several thousand words in cypher, from Grant to Sherman, embodying the final counsels and directions of the Lieutenant General.

In the same connection it may be added that many indications point to a co-operation with Sherman by the navy. Gen. Grant's unwillingness to furnish troops for the movement the Navy Department desired to make on Wilmington, has lately been the subject of comment in some quarters; perhaps a desire to have the naval resources ready for another operation may afford a very satisfactory explanation.

HONORS FOR FARRAGUT—A NEW RANK IN THE NAVY.

The prejudice against a standing army and a large navy has always been so great in this country that we have never completed the organization of either.

In the army the only grades of Generals we permitted were Brigadier and Major Generals. When we wanted to make Washington a full General, the proposition was opposed, and finally it took a special enactment to make him a Lieut. General. Another law was required to raise Scott to the same rank, and still another for Grant; while the highest grade, that of full General, which all other large armies have, and which the rebels have had from the outset, we have not yet reached.

So in the navy. Before the rebellion we didn't even have a Commodore; and when Foote was sent to Cairo, and Dupont to Charleston, each in command of a squadron, we had no way of distinguishing them from any other of the Captains in their fleets, except by callling them "flag-officers."

Finally the last Congress, in a bill reorganizing the navy, made what it thought was a wonderful step forward, and authorized Commodores and Rear Admirals.

There still remain two higher ranks, common to the navies of all civilized countries—Vice Admiral and full Admiral; while in some navies, as in the British, there are three grades again of full Admirals, distinguished by the colors of their pennants.

In his forthcoming message the President will recommend an advance of one grade in the navy, similar to that given the army last session, in the revival of the Lieutenant-Generalship. The new grade will be that of Vice Admiral; and immediately on its creation, the Navy Department will recommend, and the President will nominate to the Vice Admiralty, the Salamander of the navy, Rear Admiral Farragut.

The Great West.

[From the N. Y. Tribune, Nov. 25th.]

When Gen. Taylor was chosen President, only sixteen years ago, he did not receive a single Electoral Vote from the States lying north and west of the river Ohio. Abraham Lincoln, favored by the dissensions among his opponents, carried all those States in 1860, some of them by meagre majorities, but received scarcely a tenth of the popular vote of Missouri. Now, he carries every one of them by generally increased majorities, and Missouri with them by a very decided vote. He has also carried the new State of Nevada, and has large absolute majorities in California and Oregon, where, though he carried their Electors, he had barely two-fifths of the popular vote in 1860. His majorities in that great section, which is soon to preponderate in our National councils may be roughly stated as follows:

	Lincoln's maj.	Electors
Ohio	60,000	21
Indiana	20,000	13
Illinois	30,000	16
Michigan	10,000	8
Wisconsin	15,000	8
Minnesota	5,000	4
Iowa	40,000	8
Missouri	20,000	11
Kansas	10,000	3
Nevada	3,000	3
California	20,000	5
Oregon	3,000	3
Total, 12 States	240,000	103

These States gave an aggregate popular majority against Lincoln in 1860; they now give not less than 240,000 for him, with gains of Members of Congress in every State where there was anything left to gain. And there is no pretense that anything was lost to his adversaries through divisions.

PERSONAL.—Hon. Schuyler Colfax, who has been on a visit to his friends in Newport, R. I., has returned to his home in the west. He received many congratulations while here, not only on his own re-election to Congress, but also in view of the noble victory won by his party in Indiana over the enemies of the Union. Mr. Colfax was the guest of Postmaster Coggeshall, who is ever ready to make him welcome.—*Providence Journal.*

FROM GEN. SHERIDAN.

The Battle of Rood's Hill

EARLY'S ENTIRE ARMY ENGAGED FOR SIX HOURS—HIS STRENGTH AND POSITION DISCOVERED.

[Correspondence N. Y. Herald.]

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS, ARMY OF THE SHENANDOAH, Nov. 23.

ROOD'S HILL.

In order that the reader can more readily comprehend what I am about to relate in regard to the battle then and there fought, it is necessary to describe the hill and surrounding neighborhood. The hill, from the side of our approach, is a high ridge of open land. On the right is the north fork of the Shenandoah river, on the left Peaked Ridge, a mountain. In front of the Hill is an open plain. The plain is an extensive one. On this side of the plain the Shenandoah river crosses the pike. There is a ford at the pike crossing. Just on this side of the river is a range of high hills. Standing upon the hills on this side it is easy to observe any and all movements made, not only upon the open plain, but also upon the untimbered Rood's Hill opposite. Rood's Hill is considered the next strongest position to Fisher's Hill in the valley. The object in keeping a rebel force at this point is to prevent our going through the country along the line of Gap creek, and thence to Luray, and also on to Milford and Front Royal.

RECONNOITERING THE POSITION.

On arriving at the high hills in front of the plain, we halted to reconnoiter the enemy's position on the opposite side. The rebels at first displayed only cavalry drawn up in line with a strong skirmish line in front, the whole principally to the right of the pike.

DISPOSITION OF OUR FORCES.

General Powell coming up, General Tibbets was ordered to cross the river and go across the plain. He did so, and while doing this the enemy developed a line much stronger than his own. Tibbitts moved within six hundred yards of the enemy's first line without opening fire. All these movements and all the subsequent ones were viewed by the enemy and by all our generals. General Early's flag was in plain sight on Rood's Hill, while General Torbert's flag could as plainly be seen in its place on the hills on this side of the plain. Noticing that the enemy was developing a heavy line of infantry, General Powell advanced to the support of General Tibbetts with Col. Caphart's brigade, while the two brigades were forming on the plain preparatory to a charge. Colonel Pennington's brigade of General Custar's division was sent to occupy a position on a high hill to the right of the pike on this side of the river. A section of Captain Ransom's Battery C, Third United States artillery, got into position and opened fire just as the cavalry band commenced playing, and several distinguished officers congregated close by to view the impending engagement. Some twenty minutes were taken by General Powell in forming his division to make the charge.

THE ENEMY DEVELOPS HIS LINES.

By the time he was ready the enemy had developed two lines of infantry, with a strong skirmish line in front, and sent his cavalry across the Shenandoah River, and moved, under cover of a thick woods, to flank our right.

POWELL'S CHARGE.

The proper time arriving, and all being ready, Powell's entire division charged. As it did so the enemy opened fire from two sections of artillery and his infantry and cavalry, and, besides, commenced advancing. Our men were so close that several of the enemy's shells burst in our formed lines, but, strange to relate, did not do any remarkable injury.

THE ENEMY MOVES—THE ACTION GENERAL.

As the enemy continued to advance down the hill we had a plain view of at least fifteen thousand infantry and a division or more of cavalry. The enemy made several attempts to charge our men and turn the right flank of the troops on the plain; but in each attempt was met and checked with promptitude.

All of a sudden a heavy fire was opened from the woods by the rebel cavalry on that side. General Custar at once comprehended what was up, and ordered Col. Pennington to hold the position at all hazards, which he did. At this time Gen. Chapman's brigade was held in reserve to support the artillery, and protected the ambulance and headquarter trains. On the right of Powell's line, in the course of the general charge, one brigade had to move over a plowed field. Here it was that Major Gibson, of the 14th Pennsylvania, while gallantly leading that regiment, received what may possibly prove to be serious injury, in consequence of his horse slipping and falling with him while in the act of leaping a ditch.

The heaviest part of the fighting was on our right, where at one time the enemy on the west side of the Shenandoah got in a cross-fire on those on the plain. Quite rapid and heavy firing on both sides now commenced, and was continued for a long time afterwards.

EARLY'S ARMY DISPLAYS NO ENTHUSIASM.

Our men repulsed every charge of the enemy's cavalry on our right, on both sides of the river. In fact, not only Early's cavalry, but also his whole army, acted cowardly on this occasion. The idea of a General using his whole army to drive off two small divisions of cavalry! Had Early remained perfectly quiet, and let us run right into the midst of his infantry, he could have gained an immense advantage; but then, again, had we gotten into the midst of his infantry, there is no telling but that we might have stampeded his whole army; and I guess so thought Early, for although he knew our force, he took very good care that we should not get on speaking terms with him.

EARLY'S POSITION AND STRENGTH DISCOVERED—OUR FORCES RETIRE.

Having now gained our point, and developed the enemy's strength in full, we commenced slowly to retire on the left—the right of our line scattering and skirmishing heavily, and then advancing in three lines. At one time our position was anything but a safe one; in fact had the enemy's cavalry not been driven back by the daring of our men, we would certainly have lost over three hundred prisoners.

Caphart's brigade recrossed the river first in excellent order. Tibbetts' brigade followed. The men of his brigade skirmished to the very last minute, and kept the enemy from approaching them too rapidly for the safety of the command.

THE ENEMY MAKES A DASH.

All our command having recrossed the river, the enemy's cavalry made a dash to the left, and soon afterwards made their appearance well upon our right flank.

Gen. Custar now undertook to check the enemy here, which he did most emphatically. He was so successful that the rebel cavalry feared to get more than a very short distance from their advancing and supporting infantry lines.

A RUNNING FIGHT.

After this quite spirited fighting ensued, extending from the Shenandoah River where it crosses the pike back almost to Edinburg. At times General Rosser's flag and General Custar's colors were within a stone's throw of each other.

THE ORDER OF THE RETURN MARCH.

In going back General Custar took the right and General Powell the left of the pike, while General Torbert went on ahead with two brigades, to select a position from which to charge the enemy's cavalry, should the same follow up. The position referred to was taken, but the enemy, very judiciously for him, did not continue the pursuit.

ATTEMPT TO CAPTURE A REBEL FLAG.

In the course of the retrograde, one of the enemy's flags kept close on our rear. Seeing this, General Custar made a special charge to try and capture it. The regiment charged, but could not overtake the flag; but General Custar kept on ahead, at the head of three men, after the flag. He did not succeed in getting it, but he came very near doing so. It was said to be the flag of the 4th Virginia, used as a battle flag by General Rosser.

BIVOUAC AT WOODSTOCK.

The fighting and firing ended about dark. We retired to and bivouacked for the night at Woodstock.

Vice-President Stephens on Reconstruction.

[From the Richmond Dispatch.]

Vice-President Alexander H. Stephens is out in another letter. This time he writes to Senator Semmes, of Louisiana, who, in a speech at Mobile, made a very natural and popular mistake relative to Mr. Stephen's letter about a Convention of the States. He says:

"From the report of your speech I am led to infer that you entertained the opinion that I was favoring and inviting a Convention of the States in some outside way, and not through the organized channels of the two governments. No such idea was in my mind, and never can be, until I am prepared for another revolution, if secession be a revolution. For the States could not go into such convention as you seem, from the report of your speech, to think I favored without first seceding from their present alliances. This, to my mind, is as clear as it is to yours."

Mr. Stephens himself once tried the "organized channel," via James River, and found it so much obstructed by Lincoln's telegram at Fortress Monroe that he had to come back to Richmond. Mr. Stephens still seems to cling to the subject of sending State delegates (to whom? who will receive them?) and says:

In the most objectionable view of the subject, delegates (one or more from each State) would be but commissioners or plenipotentiaries from each Government, respectively, to initiate negotiations, &c. Their acts would be subject to the approval or disapproval of their Governments, respectively. Why commissioners could not be appointed in this way as well as any other, without any violation of the constitution, I do not see. The treaty-making power in both Governments is ample for this purpose.

On the subject of reconstruction of the "old Union," Mr. Stephens is very explicit, and it is to be hoped that the Yankee papers, who have been glorifying him as anxious to return to the authority of the United States, may be induced to receive the following as extinguishing every particle of hope in that direction:

The old Union and the old Constitution are both dead, dead forever, except in so far as the Constitution has been preserved by us. There is for the Union as it was no resurrection by any power short of that which brought Lazarus from the tomb. There may be, and doubtless are, many at the North and some at the South who look forward to a restoration of the Union and the Constitution as it was; but such ideas are as vain and illusory as the dreamy imaginings of the Indian warrior, who, in death, clings to his weapons in fond expectations that he will have use for them beyond the grave in other lands and new hunting-grounds.

A UNITED STATES SENATOR GETS A DUCKING.—Says the Rockland (Me.) *Free Press:* "Our new United States Senator manages a political canoe very well, but fails in a birch canoe. A few weeks ago he went east with a party on a hunting and fishing excursion. While on the shore of one of the lakes, where they had a birch canoe, something was said of the difficulty that inexperienced hands were accustomed to find in keeping that sort of a craft right side up. Our Senator laughed at the idea, and to prove its incorrectness, stepped into the canoe and pushed off. He paddled out into the lake some distance, and at length, with renewed confidence, turned about to pull for the shore. 'Now,' said he to his companions, 'Let us show them what we can do in a canoe.' Scarcely were the words out of his mouth, when the canoe turned over like a feather, and left them spouting in the water, to the great mirth of their friends upon the shore."

STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Annual Meeting at Bloomington.

ALTON, Illinois, November 19, 1864.

To the Horticulturists of the West:

The Illinois State Horticultural Society will hold its ninth annual meeting at the State Normal University in Bloomington, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, December 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th, 1864, commencing at 10 a. m. on Tuesday.

The various State and local Horticultural, Pomological and Agricultural Societies of the country are requested to send delegates, and all persons cordially invited to attend. The presence of the wives and daughters of members, and of their female friends, is especially solicited to grace this convention of the lovers of the beautiful and refining art of Horticulture. Besides the proceedings of the Convention, the cabinets of the State Natural History Society and the class rooms of the Normal School, will be well worthy of a visit. A Committee of Reception will be in attendance at the "Junction," each *daylight* train, to welcome the guests and assign them places of entertainment.

Specimens of fruits, wines, flowers, seeds, scions, &c., are solicited for examination and distribution.

The Illinois Central and Chicago & Northwestern Railways will return members free, on the certificate of the Corresponding Secretary. The Chicago & Alton Railway, on a like certificate, will return members on payment of one-fifth fare.

Persons unable to attend can become members for 1865, and be entitled to a copy of the forthcoming transactions, on the remittance of one dollar to the Treasurer.

REPORTS, &C., EXPECTED.

President's Address, Treasurer's Report, Secretary's Report, Vice Presidents' Reports on the condition and progress of Horticulture in their respective districts.

Report of Special Committee on Pear Blight—Claggett, Schroeder, Douglass, Shepherd and Pettingill.

Report of Special Committees on Pruning the Apple and the Pear.—*Northern Illinois*—Whitney, Galusha, and Martfeldt; *Central Illinois*—Dunlap, Stuart and Hull; *Southern Illinois*—Baker, Finley and Hadley.

Report of Committee on Incorporation, &c.—Andrews, Whitney and Little.

Reports of Committees on Scientific Investigation.—*Orchard Sites*—Hull, Phoenix and Rosenstiel; *Fruit Soils of Illinois*—Worthen H. Engelmann, C. N. Andrews; *Birds, Injurious and useful to Horticulture*—R. Kennicott, Clifford and Holder; *Insects, Injurious and useful to the Horticulturist*—Thomas, Walsh and Hull; *Vegetable Disease, &c.*—Geo. Engelmann and Hall.

Papers are solicited on all topics connected with Horticulture.

SMILEY SHEPPARD, Prest.
W. C. FLAGG, Cor. Sec.

Our Prisoners in Mississippi.

CAIRO, Wednesday, Nov. 23.—The following is a list of prisoners of Western regiments now held by the rebels at Meridian, Miss.:

C W Reynolds, co A, 13th Illinois; E R Joslyn, B, 16th Ill; C E Rummill, John Coclet, A Hamilton, R H Thompson, C, 13th Ill; J R Bowen, Geo McCoach, D, 13th Ill; Sergt Wm F Underwood, Corp Nicholas Miller, Corp Wm A Mitten, Wm J Chittenden, I J Walker, H M Ellsworth, John Van Sickles Wm Fullerton, E, 13th Ill; Sergt J W Nichols, Corp James Humphries, James W Lacy, F C Myers, O W Olvis, C B Carr, D P Bradley, Geo Brown, Geo M Campbell, F, 13th Ill; Sergt S S Chamberlain, Chas Lewis, F Angelope, Wm B Garlie, J O'Brien, P Ponsonby, J V Vutchmin, G E Conklin, G, 13th Ill; A B Barnes, do; R F Jay, do; E L Carrier, do; B W King, I, 13th Ill; W Saunders I, 13th Ill; J H Quant, do; J H Smith, do; A H Palmer, do; C Barke, do; A Bader, Chas Harris, J J Miller, E N Reid, Wm Schuster, K, 13th Ill; C Woolfrin, K, G Slaville, F, 12th Iowa; M Thompson, I, 2d Mich cav; J T Bruding, E, 16th Ill; J M Miller, K, G B Sutler, E, W C Taylor, F, Geo Mi, I, G R Rogers, D, 5th Iowa; V W Masse, G A Mitchell, K, 14th Mich; D Pemberton, A S Robertson, A, V D Nuon, W J East, C, 3d Ill cav; L W Ellice, F Hodison, W R Jorden, W W Swords, A Braman, G, 8th Iowa cav; H V B Hoyt, A, 122d Ill; W Rourk, F, 120th Ill volunteers; A Fletcher, F, 113th Ill volunteers; M Pierson, A, 113th Illinois volunteers; T Martin, A, 113th Ill. volunteers; E Peochum, I, 113th Ill. volunteers; W Pugh, F, 113th Ill.; D. Cole, G, 113th Ill.; J. Kehr, G, 113th Ill; H. E. Daymen, I, 113th Ill.; A. Freedway, I, 113th Ill.; W. E. Skeels, D, 11th Ill.; J. Dealey, D, 113th Ill.; S. B. Burris, I, 120th Ill.; N. J. Harched, H, 120th Ill.; T. J. Phelps, A, 120th Ill.; U. P. Hall, A, 120th Ill.; W. Character, C, 120th Ill.; W. Bowlin, F, 120th Ill.; A. Farmer, C, 29th Ill.; J. A. Dodd, K, 28th Ill.; G. A Perry, H, 28th Ill.; L H Clifford, D, 25th Ill.; M Egger, B, 2d Ill. cav.; W R Myers, A, 3d Ill. cav.; L Walker, E, 29th Iowa; Arnell Canada, K, 120th Ill.; Robert Curry, F, 127th Ill.; Samuel Mullin, K, 124th Ill.; Godfrey Hammerburg, H, 9th Minn.; H. Greed, F, 8th Wis.; John Tharis, H, 85th Ill.; F Barker, K, 2d Mich. cavalry; L B Strawser, K, 2d Mich. cavalry; Thomas Fleming, E, 7th Ind cavalry; H Dilwort, do; Daniel Doner, do; C Porter, do; George Frederick, D, 7th Ind cav; George Rouse, C, 7th Ind cav; J F Hull, do; G V Rowe, do; J H Gatham, do; W L Baldwin, K, 4th Wis cav; J B Thompson, E, 2d Mich cav; J Blakely, do; O Bailey, do; G Henry, do; Chauncey Wolfram, do; W Langley, do; M Pettit, do; J Olney, do; H Monroe, do; J Keiting, do; D Herring, do; Jesse Hawes, L, 9th Ill cav; E A Gere, C, 117th Ill; J L Swafford, F, 140th Ill; E A Ruttolph, D, 12th Ia; D S Grosvenor, I, 1st Mich M E; Ralph Moore, K, 8th Wis; H J Buffington, G, 67th Ill.

TWENTY-FOURTH MICHIGAN VOLUNTEER REGIMENT.

Lieut Dickson, corps Olney and Pettit; privates Monroe, Lonley, Blake, Hennessy, Thorion, Keating, Baley, Wallfrom, Bracker, Swazy.

The French Language.

ST. ANNE, Kankakee Co., Ill., Sept. 23, 1864.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

DEAR SIRS: Will you be kind enough to allow me to give the following facts to the American public through your paper.

Every day the lawyer, the merchant, and the business man in every branch of trade, feels the want of the French language. Many are expending large sums of money in getting French teachers for their children, but without any result; for, though they acquire some theoretical knowledge, they will never be able to keep up a five minutes conversation in French for the want of practice. The desires or the necessities of many are so pressing that every year hundreds of our best families send their daughters and sons to the Nunneries and Jesuit Colleges of Canada, from where they too often return with a heart and an intelligence forever poisoned with the errors and corruptions of the Church of Rome. Under these circumstances, I hope many will hear with pleasure that in the "Savior's College" of St. Anne, the young American student will learn to perfection, not only the theory, but also the practice of the beautiful language of *la belle France.*

St. Anne, Kankakee county, Ill., is probably the only place in the United States where the French language is the only language spoken by the people. The whole population here is composed of French speaking people, without a single family of American, English, German, Scotch or Irish origin. On account of that singular circumstance, the pupil will not hear a single word but in the French idiom. The best French teachers have been selected for the "Savior's College," and no pains will be spared by the undersigned to make the progress of the students rapid, sure and lasting.

The American public will have a sure guarantee of the moral and christian principles which are the corner stones of the "Savior's College," when they are made aware of the fact that Jas. McGrew, Esq.; Jas. M. Perry, Clerk of County Court; D. S. Parker, editor Kankakee *Gazette*; S. R. Moore, Esq., and Gustavus Demars, are among the trustees who form the legal corporation which helps me to bear the burden of this Institution.

St. Anne is well known to be one of the most beautiful spots in the magnificent and incomparable prairies of Illinois; seated on one of the highest rolling prairies, it has long since merited the reputation of being one of the most healthy towns of the Northwest.

Good and respectable boarding houses can be found at moderate prices in the village. I will myself take pleasure in receiving into my house a few young students, of either sex, who may desire extra lessons.

Besides the French language, every branch of learning taught in our best American Colleges, will be the object of the studies of the pupils, if they wish to study more than the French. We intend to teach as heretofore the mathematics in all their branches, penmanship, book-keeping, English grammar, rhetoric, declamations, geography, natural philosophy, ancient and modern history, religious controversy on Romanism, holy scriptures, phonography, vocal and instrumental music, Greek, Latin, &c., &c.

Believe me truly yours,

C. CHINIQUY.

P. S.—The different papers friendly to the cause of education, are requested to republish this letter.

A Story of Gen. Sherman.

The Baltimore *Clipper* tells the following story:

A distinguished official, who was lately at the headquarters of Gen. Sherman, gives us the following anecdote of the latter, in the necessity under which he lay of sitting in judgment over a certain class of men in Atlanta, when that place was evacuated by the citizens. Writing us, our friend says:

Let me give you a little incident which took place in my presence at Sherman's headquarters, Atlanta.

You will remember that an order was promulgated directing all civilians to leave Atlanta (North or South) within twelve days. The day of its issue a gentleman entered Sherman's office and inquired for the General. The latter answered in this way, very promptly, "I am Gen. Sherman." The colloquy was very nearly as follows:

Citizen—"General, I am a Northern man, from the State of Connecticut, have been living at Atlanta for nearly seven years; have accumulated considerable property here; and as I see that you have ordered citizens to leave within twelve days, I came to see if you would make an exception in my case. I fear, if I leave, my property will be destroyed."

Gen. Sherman—"What kind of property do you own, sir? Perhaps I will make an exception in your case, sir."

Citizen—"I own a block of stores, three dwellings, a plantation two miles out of town, and a foundry."

General Sherman—"Foundry, eh! what have you been doing with your foundry?"

Citizen—"Have been making castings."

General Sherman—"What kind of castings? Shot and shell, and all that kind of thing?"

Citizen—"Yes, I have made some shot and shell."

General Sherman—"You have been making shot and shell to destroy your country, have you? and you still claim favor on the account of being a Northern man! Yes, sir, I will make an exception in your case; you shall go South to-morrow morning at sunrise. Adjutant, see that this order is carried out. Orderly, show this man the door."

Citizen—"But, General, can't I go North?"

General Sherman—"No, sir. Too many of your class there already, sir."

Scanning the above, who does not once more recognize the great military leader as eminently "the right man in the right place," in dealing with the more subtle aspects of the rebellion.

☞ The Baltimore disloyal correspondent of the New York *World*, who is none other than the bogus draft and forgery Flint formerly of this city, sets down the strength of the rebel armies as follows:

The armies of the South now in the field are composed of the following bodies of troops: Longstreet's corps, A. P. Hill's corps, and the troops recently under Beauregard, holding the lines defending Richmond and Petersburg, 45,000 infantry, 10,000 cavalry, and 800 guns, in all 61,000 troops; Early's corps in the valley, 15,000 men; total of Lee's army proper, 76,000 men. Breckinridge's force in Southwestern Virginia, 10,000 men; militia at Lynchburg, 8,000 men; at Wilmington and Weldon, 8,000 men; total under General Lee's immediate orders, 109,000 men. Troops under Beauregard and Hood, in the West, 50,000; in Arkansas and Missouri, under Sterling Price, 20,000 men; at Charleston and Savannah, 15,000 men; in Texas and Louisiana, 15,000 men; at Mobile, 12,000 men; total, 112,000 men. Grand total of troops of the Confederacy in the field, 214,000 troops.

Patronizing Traitors.

Parson Brownlow is after the Federal officials at Knoxville with a sharp stick, for patronizing secessionists. Here is one case he recites:

Upon our first page we allude to the employment of Sam. T. Atkin by our military authorities, one of the most bitter and uncompromising rebels in East Tennessee. He went eagerly into the rebellion, and continued active with it, and is with it yet. He is receiving of the Government $150 dollars per month for the use of his foundry, made up in part of machinery taken from loyal men, driven out from London for their Union sentiments. He is receiving $150 per month for superintending the work, and $50 per month for extra machinery. Total per month, $350, and for the year, $4,200.

This is what our Government is doing in Knoxville for one rebel, and he one who ought to be in Camp Chase during the war. We don't know whose fault it is, nor do we care. We denounce this infamous policy of rewarding treason. If we were as ready to pay needy and destitute Union families for what they have furnished the Government as we are to give employment to these long-tried enemies of the Government, and notorious secessionists, it would be a little more creditable to us. This man was concerned in making iron for the rebel government, under contract, before the Federal army came in, and it would be well for those who desire to promote the interests of avowed rebels, to hire him to start his iron-works again.

The Chief Justiceship.

In *The Independent* for last week, Theodore Tilton concludes a powerful leader on "Three Cardinal Points," as follows:

Third—the duty of filling the Supreme Bench of the United States with a man who, succeeding Taney, shall revive Marshall. De Tocqueville has drawn a striking almost an alarming picture of the political power of the judiciary in this country, and the immense influence of the Supreme Court. Thomas Jefferson uttered a sorrowful prophesy that the liberties of this nation would probably suffer more from encroachment by the Supreme Court than from any other cause. Is not our recent national history darkened with the shame of a Chief Justice who turned back Liberty upon the dial of the world? That Court will be called upon before long to deal with the most momentous questions it can ever handle—questions involving the dearest rights of millions of human beings, the sacred honor of the Government, and the entire future of the Republic. If the next Chief Justice of the United States should have either a wrong head or a wrong heart—if he should be another Taney—who could measure the far-reaching extent of such a national calamity? Mr. Lincoln, who will make the appointment, will be President only four years; but the man whom he appoints may be Chief Justice for forty years. If, therefore in all the land, there is one man who towers above the rest of his countrymen in fitness for this high station—in skill of jurisprudence, in judicial attitude, in native breadth of mind, in unswerving integrity of character, in unfaltering allegiance to justice and liberty—let that man be appointed. We are far from saying that there is but one man in this country who is competent to this eminent station, but we speak the solemn conviction of the whole people when we say that there is but one man whose appointment will fulfill the general expectation. The moment the shadow of death fell upon that bench, leaving it empty, all men's eyes were simultaneously turned to an illustrious American citizen, a profound Constitutional lawyer, a consummate statesman, a massive-minded thicker, a Chief Justice by nature and education, and altogether one of the greatest men on the continent—Salmon P. Chase. Will the President hesitate about his duty? We believe not.

Southern Skulkers.

The N. Y. *Daily News*, edited by Fernando and Ben Wood, speaking in behalf of its master, Jeff. Davis, thus notifies the Southern rebels who have for months made that city their home, devoting their time to blockade-running and engineering the campaign against Mr. Lincoln's re-election, that they are now wanted at home:

"There is a class of sojourners in this city, and probably elsewhere throughout the North, of Southern birth, and professing sympathy with the Confederacy, who are here for no other purpose than to escape the perils and inconveniences of a residence upon their native soil. These men strong, hearty, and well capable of bearing arms, are very loud and earnest in their advocacy of Southern independence. They congregate in the bar-rooms of the principal hotels and make a grand parade of their Southern proclivities. We believe that all parties, whether Northern or Southerners, Republican or Democratic, will agree with us that the proper place for these boasters is within the Confederate lines. Being citizens of the South, and impressed, as they publicly proclaim, with a conviction of the justice of the cause of Southern independence, the territory of their acknowledged enemies is no fitting place for their habitation. Their presence and their services are due to the land with whose fortunes they are identified by birth and inclination. If they have not the courage to abide by the fate of their countrymen in arms; if their purpose is simply to shirk the responsibilities and hardships of actual citizenship in the South; if, in a word they are merely refugees from conscription, they should have the discretion to dwell in obscurity within the sanctuary, and aside their habitual bluster and braggadocio."

There are several hundred of the same kind of gentry in Chicago, who would do well either to "dry up" or go South to their brethren. They are a nuisance here. Their room would be infinitely more acceptable than their company.

Capt. Fisk's Strategem.

The poisoning of the Indians who followed Captain Fisk's expedition is partially explained by the accounts published in the St. Paul papers. Some of the emigrants of the party, to revenge themselves against the constant harassment of the Indians, left boxes of their food, saturated with strychnine, upon the road. Nearly a hundred of the savages, men, women and children, died from the effects of eating it. As a measure of retribution or protection, such a strategem could hardly be justified in the very last necessity. The Indians have been far more cruel, no doubt, but massacre and poisoning cannot be justified by civilized men. That strychnine was so freely used, and that Captain Fisk seems to have been well aware of its use, gives to the act a deliberate and revolting character. Is it possible that no other treatment than that of strychnine will keep the Indians from tomahawking the women and children of Minnesota, or scalping the emigrant trains from St. Paul? What if the Indian, too, uses strychnine, or distils in his own savage spirit the essence of a thousand murders and revenges for the Borgian stratagem of Captain Fisk?—*Philadelphia Press.*

A Wrought-Iron Shield for the Cronstadt Defenses.

The London *Herald* has the following accoutn of a new device of defensive warfare, of which some mention has already been made;

The wrought-iron shield for the Cronstadt defenses was shown on Saturday afternoon to the guests of Sir John D. Hay and the Millwall Company. Looked at in front, and especially so at a distance of 100 yards, it might be taken for an ordinary work of masonry some forty or fifty feet long, and ten or twelve feet high, with three embrasures in the usual places. Close inspection, however, discloses the succession of iron layers or bars, twelve inches by twelve inches, extending a third of the length, with alternate or zig-zag flush bolt and nut fastenings at the butts to the rear. Such is the front view—a view, by the way, which goes to show that unless special knowledge were possessed of the material with which an enemy's works were faced, it would be impossible, in war, to say whether the material is brick, stone or iron.

The exact measurement of the front is 43¼ feet by 10 feet and the 12-inch by 12-inch iron layers or bars weigh 1,600 pounds a yard. The side or end views of the shield reveal the chief mysteries of construction. The sides or ends resemble an inclined capital letter A, the front of the shield being the upright or vertical arm of the letter, and the rear buttresses the inclined arm of the letter. Between the inclined and vertical or upright arms of the letter are the elements of strength and cohesion. First of all, it is seen that the twelve inches by twelve inches of wrought iron layers or bars of the face or front of the shield, cohere by dovetailed projections and recesses—the modified tongue and groove of wood flooring—such as were first adopted in the Thorneycroft iron wall. The tongue and groove keep the face or front of the shield together, and face or front cohesion is obtained to the rear buttresses in a simple, and as it appears, an efficient manner.

The plan is as follows: At the back of each of the face or front layers or bars a dovetail tongue projection has been rolled to correspond with the tongue projection which fits into the grove, to form the face or front wall. The back dovetail tongue, be it observed, is, like the other, a homogeneous portion of each layer or bar. The back dovetail tongue of each layer or bar is then fitted, and firmly keyed into the dovetails of a corresponding upright on the face of the rear butresses to secure the whole. Nothing could be simpler, and as has already been stated, the cohesion seems efficient. Whether the cohesion would long sustain the pounding of heavy ordnance, is a point on which no opinion need be offered because experiment can alone determine.

The rear buttresses are four in number, measuring at the base four feet and at the top eighteen inches. Such is the side or end views of the shield; views revealing a simply contrived cohesion of the heaviest mass of wrought iron that has ever been put together. Standing, last of all, in the inside of the shield, the three embrasures first attract attention. They are four feet in height, by two feet two inches in breadth; and the weakness which they give the shield is compensated by vertical box buttresses, one on each side of each embrasure. These box buttresses, at the sides of the embrasures, are distinct, and in addition to the four rear buttresses already named. The box buttresses at the sides of the embrasures merely compensate for the weakness at the embrasures, and to do so efficiently they have dovetails on their face which fit and lay into the dovetails, in the rear, of the front layers or bars.

Near the shield is stationed a short but massive 600-pounder iron carriage for the same destination as the shield. The carriage is for a gun with trunnions, and the rear of the gun rests on a great double screw, which, in addition to elevating the gun, acts in place of a compressor to check recoil. The new method of compression for recoil is simple, and theoretically perfect, but trial must show whether it answers practically. It is compression by sheer resistance from the screw, the screw tightening the wheels of the gun-carriage to the gun platform. The minimum of recoil is anticipated.

PRURIGO LOTIO.
(ITCH KILLER,)



A SURE CURE

For the ITCH, WABASH SCRATCHES, ILLINOIS MANGE, CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS, PIMPLES ON THE FACE, RINGWORMS, &c.

The PRURIGO LOTIO is a new and certain cure for all kinds of Itch, and being a fluid preparation it is free from all the gummy, disagreeable qualities of the ointments in general use.

The PRURIGO LOTIO is safe to use under ALL CIRCUMSTANCES, will not irritate the most tender skin, and CONTAINS NO MERCURY.

Manufactured by E. T. & W. T. McFARLAND, Sole Proprietors, Lafayette, Ind. PRICE 50 CENTS.

LORD & SMITH, Chicago, Wholesale Agents.

Sold at Wholesale in Chicago by FULLER, FINCH & FULLER; CHARLES G. SMITH; BURNHAM & VAN SCHAACK; W. D. HARRIS & CO.; SMITH & DWYER, J. H. REED & CO., and H. SCOVILL.

Medicinal.

DR. EASTERLY'S
IODINE AND SARSAPARILLA.

This is the only medicine that will cure diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, viz:

Scrofula, or King's Evil, Cancers, Tumors, Eruptions of the Skin, Erysipelas, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ringworm or Tetter, Scald Head, Old Sores, Fever Sores, Swellings of the Glands, Leprosy, White Swellings, Piles, Blotches, Boils, Pimples on the Face, Goitre, Rheumatism, Dropsy or Gravel, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Nervous Affections, General Debility, all Chronic Diseases and all Diseases arising from the use of Mercury.

This medicine combines in a highly concentrated state the Fluid extract of SARSAPARILLA, (the Honduras Root,) YELLOW DOCK, STILLINGIA, and the IODIDE OF POTASSIUM, together with other valuable vegetable purifying Extracts, prepared by a new Chemical process, so as to render the preparation the most efficacious remedy ever offered to the public for all diseases arising from an impure state of the BLOOD or a depraved condition of the system.

DR. EASTERLY'S IODINE AND SARSAPARILLA is a constitutional remedy, and has a simultaneous action on the various organs of the system, exciting them to a healthy action, and enabling them to perform the functions that nature designed. This medicine PURIFIES THE BLOOD, CORRECTS THE SECRETIONS OF THE LIVER, and EXPELS all morbid, impure and diseased matter from the system, and by thus removing the CAUSE of disease, the CURE is rendered CERTAIN and PERMANENT.

DR. EASTERLY'S IODINE AND SARSAPARILLA thoroughly renovates the whole system, frees it from all impurities, and possessing those peculiar purifying and Blood Cleansing powers, is the reason why it is equally efficacious in so many different complaints.

IMPORTANT TO THE SICK.

To persons who are sick and afflicted and desire to use a Blood Purifying Medicine, we pledge this security that DR. EASTERLY'S IODINE AND SARSAPARILLA is ten times STRONGER, CHEAPER and BETTER than Bull's, Townsend's, Ayres' or any other Sarsaparilla or Blood Purifying Medicine now offered to the public, or NO MONEY WILL BE TAKEN FOR IT.

Physicians recommend this medicine to their patients in all cases where it is indicated, because they know the ingredients are the BEST that are known to the Medical Faculty.

☞ Price, $1.50 per bottle.

☞ Prepared and sold by DR. E. EASTERLY & CO., corner of Third and Chestnut streets, St. Louis, Missouri.

☞ Sold at DR. EASTERLY'S Family Medicine Store, 90 Madison street, near the Post Office, Chicago, Illinois.

DR. EASTERLY'S
AMERICAN LINIMENT

This valuable Liniment will cure Rheumatism, Sprains, Bruises, Cuts, Wounds, Ulcers, Contracted Tendons, Swelled and Stiff Joints, Lumbago, and all Diseases where an external remedy is indicated.

DR. EASTERLY'S AMERICAN LINIMENT will also cure Sprains, Bruises, Cuts, Galls, Chafes, Ring Bone, Scratches, or Wounds which are constantly occurring to HORSES. Families should keep it CONSTANTLY ON HAND, as it is the BEST and MOST EFFICACIOUS LINIMENT in use.

☞ For sale at DR. EASTERLY & CO.'S Family Medicine Store, 90 Madison street, near the Post Office, Chicago, Illinois.

CURE YOURSELF.

DR. BAKER'S SPECIFIC.

This Medicine is a speedy and radical cure for Gonorrhea, Gleet, Strictures, Seminal Weakness, Chordee, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, and all Diseases of the Sexual Organs caused by Contagion or Weakness of either sex, Males or Females.

This elegant, popular and infallible preparation, so celebrated in all our LARGE CITIES for the CURE of PRIVATE DISEASES, is now offered to the afflicted and WARRANTED TO CURE all diseases of the Genital Organs of either male or female in a few days.

DR. BAKER'S SPECIFIC is the ONLY SAFE AND RELIABLE REMEDY for the CURE OF SPERMATORRHŒA, generally termed SEMINAL WEAKNESS, CAUSED BY SELF-ABUSE OR EXCESSIVE INDULGENCE, which is now so FEARFULLY PREVALENT in all parts of the country.

Reader, have you a PRIVATE DISEASE, or any Disease of the KIDNEYS, BLADDER OR SEXUAL ORGANS. Do not neglect! DELAY IS DANGEROUS. Procure at once that celebrated Remedy, DR. BAKER'S SPECIFIC, which has CURED thousands upon thousands and saved them from the hands of MERCILESS QUACKS, if not from PREMATURE GRAVES.

DR. BAKER'S SPECIFIC is a GREAT HEALING, PURIFYING and SELF-CURING REMEDY, requiring NO MEDICAL AID OR ADVICE, as plain directions for use accompany each bottle of the Medicine. Dr. Baker's Specific is very agreeable to the taste, perfectly SAFE AND HARMLESS TO THE CONSTITUTION, and will effectually CURE THE WORST AND MOST OBSTINATE CASES OF PRIVATE DISEASES, and restore the system to a perfect state of HEALTH AND PURITY.

With DR. BAKER'S SPECIFIC you can CURE YOURSELF FOR ONE-TENTH THE MONEY that a physician will charge, without change of diet or hindrance from business, and thus prevent all chance of EXPOSURE.

N. B.—In long-standing and obstinate cases of Gonorrhea, Gleet and Seminal Weakness, DR. BAKER'S INJECTION will be found a valuable assistant to the SPECIFIC in subduing the disease, and should be used in conjunction with it until a perfect cure is effected.

A Treatise on Sexual Disease, called the "Self Instructor," accompanies each bottle of the medicine.

☞ Price—Dr. Baker's Specific, $2.50 per bottle.
☞ Price—Dr. Baker's Injection, $1 per bottle.
☞ Price—Male Injecting Syringe, 50 cents, female 50 cents.

Sent by Express to all parts of the country on receipt of the money.

☞ Prepared and sold by DR. E. EASTERLY, southwest corner of Third and Chestnut streets, St. Louis, Mo., Sole Proprietor.

☞ For sale at DR. E. EASTERLY & CO.'S Family Medicine Store, 90 Madison street, near the Post Office, Chicago, Ill.

DR. CARTER'S COUGH BALSAM.

Will cure Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Spitting Blood, Pain in the Side and Breast, Whooping Cough, Croup, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs.

Reader have you a Cough, Could or any disease of the Lungs or Throat? Do not neglect it. MILLIONS DIE annually by neglecting a COMMON COLD. Coughs and Colds, if not cured, lead to CONSUMPTION, and then to PREMATURE DEATH.

Procure at once that celebrated remedy, DR. CARTER'S COUGH BALSAM, which never fails to STOP THE COUGH IMMEDIATELY, and to effect a PERFECT CURE in a few days. It is beyond all doubt the most PERFECT REMEDY for all diseases of the THROAT AND LUNGS known to the civilized world.

☞ Price—Trial bottles, 50 cents per bottle; large bottles, $1 per bottle.

☞ For sale at DR. E. EASTERLY & CO.'S Family Medicine Store, 90 Madison street, Chicago, Ill.

no23-w914-10t-3A

Furniture Polish.

H. VON ELSNER'S RENOVATING POLISH FOR PIANOS AND FURNITURE.—Read the following:

CHICAGO, Nov. 28, 1864.

H. VON ELSNER, Esq.:

Dear Sir—It is not a custom with us to praise man's merits or undertakings unless their value is fully tested and found to be superior to any, but when we are confident of the very good quality of newly invented articles we aim to encourage skill and patronize him, who then can justly claim recommendations. So it is with your POLISH. We recommend using such upon our Pianos and do pronounce it the best of any ever used. Every furniture-maker, dealer and manufacturer of Pianos, can congratulate himself by obtaining your polish for it deserves an extensive patronage.

We sign, sir, respectfully yours,

F. PISTORIUS & CO.,
Manufacturers of F. Pistorius' New Patent Square Grand Pianos.

BALTIMORE, August 31, 1864.

HUGO VON ELSNER, Esq., Burlington, Iowa:

Dear Sir—We take great pleasure in certifying that we have tried your Polish or Renovator for Furniture and Pianos, and have found the same superior to any that we have yet tried; we consider it as a really excellent article for the purpose intended.

Yours very truly, WM. KNABE & CO.

MANN & DYCHE, Sole Agents for Chicago.

no17-a12-3t

Laborers Supplied.

SKILLED GARDENERS,
GOOD FARM LABORERS and MECHANICS,
OF EVERY KIND,
SUPPLIED TO ORDER.

The AMERICAN EMIGRANT COMPANY, set in operation to carry into effect the late act of Congress to "encourage immigration," is now prepared to supply orders for any description of labor, skilled and unskilled, having established a complete system of agencies throughout Europe, to accomplish that object. The Company is now sending out special agents to select and bring out to this country a superior class of Farm Hands and Gardeners for the Western States. Pamphlets containing all necessary information will be forwarded on application to

JOHN WILLIAMS,
General Agent for Emigration,
no18-w487-20t 3dp 3 Bowling Green, New York.

Veterinary Surgery.

VETERINARY SURGERY.

Dr. J. McDONNELL, Veterinary Surgeon, M. R. V. C. I.

Professor of VETERINARY MEDICINE and SURGERY, ex-assistant Surgeon to Professor Ferguson VETERINARY SURGEON to the Queen of England.

All diseases incidental to the Horse, Ox and Dog treated on scientific principles.

Office and Infirmary at Boyington's Livery Stable, 108 State street. no25-454-1w

Eye and Ear.

DISEASES OF THE EYE, EAR, Throat and Lungs, are successfully cured upon a new and philosophical system of medical practice by Dr. D. MACRAE. No payment will be required until the patient is cured. Dr. MacRae is an established practitioner of [illegible] Clark st. [illegible] late Surgeon U. S. Army.

Stomach Bitters

THE GREAT
INDIAN BEVERAGE,
WAHOO BITTERS.
TAKEN BY EVERYBODY
AND
Sold by all Druggists & Dealers
THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

The WAHOO BITTERS Are a combination of Nature's Great Restoratives,

They are entirely VEGETABLE, being compounded from different ROOTS, BARKS and HERBS, under strict chemical analysis. These Bitters remove the

Unnatural Acidity of the Stomach,

Giving to it a natural and healthy action, and when the Stomach is right the whole man is right.

THE WAHOO BITTERS ARE AN ALTERATIVE, DIARRETIC AND STOMACH TONIC.

They act directly upon the LIVER, Purifying the Blood, giving a Healthy Glow to the Skin.

THEY CURE

Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Asthma, Sour Stomach, Sick Headache,

WARM AND STRENGTHEN THE BOWELS, are a preventive of

Dysentery, Summer Complaints, Cholic, Cholera Morbus, Chills, Intermittent Fever, Fever and Ague, &c., &c.

The Spirits used to preserve these Bitters is a

PURE RYE WHISKY

Distilled in Copper, under my direction and personal attention, and is the only Spirits recommended by the Medical Faculty for its medicinal qualities. Put up only by myself, the inventor and Patentee.

CAUTION!

None Genuine unless D. W. D.—1860—XXX, E. DEXTER LOVERIDGE, WAHOO BITTERS, is blown in the bottle, and bearing a label as follows: THE GREAT INDIAN BEVERAGE, LOVERIDGE'S CELEBRATED WAHOO BITTERS.

E. DEXTER LOVERIDGE Buffalo, N. Y.

H. SCOVIL,
NO. 76 RANDOLPH STREET, CHICAGO,
Wholesale Agent for the Northwest.

Greenbacks are Good
BUT
Roback's are Better.

ROBACK'S BITTERS.
Good for all derangement of the Stomach, Biliousness, Liver Complaint and General Debility.

ROBACK'S BITTERS.
They compose the wonderful tonic properties, giving tone to the appetite and digestive Organs.

ROBACK'S BITTERS.
Debilitated ladies and sedentary persons will find in them an excellent tonic.

ROBACK'S BITTERS.
A wine glass full before each meal will remove indigestion and all Liver diseases.

C. W. ROBACK, compounder of Stomach Bitters, Blood Purifier and Blood Pills, distiller and manufacturer of Catawba and Swedish Brandies, and all kinds of the finest Domestic Liquors and Wines, which are sold, wholesale or in any desired quantity.

56, 58, 60 and 62 East Third Street,
CINCINNATI, - - - - - - OHIO

☞ For sale by Druggists and dealers in medicine generally throughout the county.

Catarrh Remedy.

CATARRH.
DR. R. GOODALE'S
CATARRH REMEDY!
AND MODE OF TREATMENT IS
THE ACME OF PERFECTION.

Cures Catarrh in all its Types and Stages.

For centuries Catarrh has defied the skill of physicians and surgeons. No medical work contains a prescription that will eradicate it. Nothing save DR. GOODALE'S REMEDY will break it up, radically destroying the principles of disease, and precluding the possibility of a relapse.

No form of Catarrh can withstand its searching power, and no mode of treatment ever afforded such immediate relief, or gave such universal satisfaction.

It penetrates to the very seat of this terrible disease, and exterminates it, root and branch, forever.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE. Send a stamp for DR. GOODALE'S NEW PAMPHLET ON CATARRH, its perfect mode of treatment and rapid cure. Information of priceless value—send or call at once.

NORTON & CO., Sole Agents, New York.

Sold by SMITH & DWYER, Chicago.

Piano Songs.

THE MOST POPULAR
PIANO SONGS.

'Twas Evening at the window, Hoffman, 30
Do they Pray for me at Home, Fiske, 30

"O oft in foreign lands
As I see the bended knee,
Comes the thought, at twilight hour,
Do they ever pray for me."

I'm lonely since my Mother died. Thompson, 30
I live for those who love me. Clark, 30

"For the wrong that needs resistance,
For the cause that lacks assistance,
For the dawning in the distance,
And the good that I can do."

Tenting on the Old Camp Ground. Kittredge, 30
One of the very best soldier's songs published.
I'd Choose to be a Baby. Fred Buckley, 30
The best comic song of the season.

Copies sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of price. OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers, Boston.

For sale by LYON & HEALY.

Legal Notices.

IN PROBATE.—LaCrosse County Court. In the matter of the estate of Uriah Parry, Jr., deceased.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—Notice is hereby given that the entire stock of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Glassware, &c., belonging to the estate of Uriah Parry, Jr., deceased, will be sold at private sale by the undersigned, without delay. This is a very desirable chance for a man of energy and capital to secure a wholesale and retail trade long established.

ELIZABETH J. PARRY, Special Administratrix.

La Crosse, Wis., dated Nov. 15, 1864.

Blood Medicines.

PRIVATE MATTERS.—To the Unfortunate. DR. CLARKE, at his splendidly arranged "Private Medical Office," Room 2 Larmon Block, Chicago, CURES ALL CHRONIC, PRIVATE, DIFFICULT AND DELICATE DISEASES. The Doctor's

BLOOD MEDICINES,

For the complete eradication of every vestige of VENEREAL DISEASE stand alone as the only potent and unfailing remedy [illegible] Office hours 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. Address DR. CLARKE, No. 2 Larmon Block, Chicago.

Patent Radiator.

SAVE YOUR FUEL.
BUY
HYZER'S PATENT RADIATOR,

An improvement on stove pipe and damper that actually saves one-third fuel, more than anything ever yet invented, with double the heat. For sale and exhibition at 184 South Water st., Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box [illegible]

Habana Lottery.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

In Drawing of November 19th, 1864, No. [illegible] drew $100,000; No. [illegible] drew $50,000; No. [illegible] drew $25,000; [illegible]

Constitutional Water.

CONSTITUTION WATER!

The Great Remedy for the
CONSTITUTION!
AND THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR
Diabetes, and Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder.

Constitution Water!

Has been pronounced by the Medical Faculty, and the Public, to be the most wonderful remedy for the permanent cure of all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Bladder and Womb that has ever been offered.

It is not a Mineral water. It is from experience that Constitution Water has emanated, and we now say let no man doubt when a single bottle has been known to cure diseases which the best medical talent in this country has failed to relieve.

A remedy possessing the virtues of Constitution Water cannot be classed under "quack" preparations as it is now used by the most scientific practitioners in this city. It is only second class physicians that cry down popular remedies, while the better skilled make use of every means to accomplish a cure; and the success of the physician increases as his knowledge of foreign remedies enables him to produce a cure while others fail in the attempt. Science is satisfied with the truth.

Give Constitution Water a fair trial—we mean you who are under some specialist's care from year to year, and we particularly allude to ladies who are constantly applying for diseases, with as much chance of success as there would be from local application to the throat for diseases of the brain.

We have always been careful to use language in our circulars that could not shock the most delicate organization, but we receive so many communications from persons for which Constitution Water is adapted, and of whose disease no mention has been made, that we have come to the conclusion that if the remedy is capable of producing a cure, no matter what the disease may be, it should be made known. The medicine is put up for the public, and there should be no exceptions.

We would say, Constitution Water is not like a gilded pill, made to suit the eye and taste; it is a medicine in every sense of the term, placed in the hands of the people for their relief, and if taken according to the directions, it will in every case produce a radical cure. We would say that the directions in regard to diet, &c., refer only to the disease under which they occur.

DIABETES

Is a disease of the Stomach and Liver, acting through the Kidneys, and is, without doubt, the most obstinate disease, except Consumption, that affects the human constitution. We have no space for discussing causes, but will state that the effect of the disease is the conversion of the starchy principle (or vegetable portion of the food) into sugar, which stimulates the kidneys to an extensive secretion of water. Many persons suffer from this disease who are ignorant of it; that is, they pass large quantities during the day, and are obliged to get up from one to fifteen or twenty times during the night. No notice is taken of it until their condition is called to the large discharge of water, and often when it is so far advanced as to be beyond the control of ordinary remedies. Another symptom is the great thirst which, the disease is fully established, is intolerable—the patient drinking constantly without being satisfied; also dryness of the mouth, cracking of the lips, a sweet breath, in the more advanced cases, and finally loss of appetite, emaciation, and the patient gradually sinks from exhaustion.

CONSTITUTION WATER

Is without doubt the only known remedy for DIABETES and we have as much confidence that it is a specific as we have that opium will produce sleep, and truthfully say that it has cured every case in which it has been used.

Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges after Urinating.

Disease occurring from one and the same cause will be entirely cured by the Constitution Water, if taken for any length of time.

In Dysmenorrhea, or Painful Menstruation and Menorrhagia, or Profuse Flowing.

Both diseases occurring from a faulty secretion of the menstrual fluid—in the one case being too little, and accompanied by a severe pain, and the other a too profuse secretion, which will be cured speedily by the Constitution Water.

That disease known as FALLING OF THE WOMB, which is the result of a relaxation of the ligaments of that organ, and is known by a sense of heaviness and dragging pains in the back and sides, and at times accompanied by sharp lancinating or shooting pains through the parts, will, in all cases, be removed by the medicine.

There is another class of symptoms arising from IRRITATION OF THE WOMB, which physicians call Nervousness, which word covers up much ignorance, and in nine cases out of ten, the doctor does not really know whether the symptoms are the disease, or the disease the symptoms. We can only enumerate them here. I speak more particularly of Cold Feet, Palpitation of the Heart, Impaired Memory, Wakefulness, Flashes of Heat, Languor, Lassitude, and Dimness of Vision.

SUPPRESSED MENSTRUATION,

Which in the unmarried female is a constant recurring disease, and through neglect the seeds of more grave and dangerous maladies are the result; and as month after month passes without an effort being made to assist nature, the suppression becomes chronic, the patient gradually loses her appetite, the bowels are constipated, night sweats come on, and CONSUMPTION finally ends her career.

Irritation of the Neck of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Catarrh of the Bladder, Strangury and Burning, or Painful Urinating.

For these disease it is truly a sovereign remedy, and too much cannot be said in its praise. A single dose has been known to relieve the most urgent symptoms.

Are you troubled with that distressing pain in the small of the back and through the hips? A teaspoonful a day of Constitution Water will relieve you like magic.

PHYSICIANS

Have long since given up the use of buchu, cubebs and juniper in the treatment of these diseases, and only use them for the want of a better remedy.

CONSTITUTION WATER

Has proved itself equal to the task that has devolved upon it.

DIURETICS

Irritate and drench the kidneys, and by constant use soon lead to chronic degeneration and confirmed disease.

Read! Read!! Read!!!

DANVILLE, PA., June 2, 1863.

DR. W. H. GREGG—Dear Sir: In February, 1861, I was afflicted with a sugar diabetes, and for five months I passed more than two gallons of water in twenty-four hours. I was obliged to get up as often as ten or twelve times during the night, and in five months I lost about fifty pounds in weight. During the month of July, 1861, I procured two bottles of Constitution Water, and in two days after using it I experienced relief, and after taking two bottles I was entirely cured—soon after regaining my usual good health.

Yours, truly, J. V. L. DEWITT.

BOSTON CORNERS, N. Y., Dec. 27, 1861.

DR. W. H. GREGG & CO.:

Gents—I freely give you liberty to make use of the following certificate of the value of Constitution Water, which I can recommend in the highest manner.

My wife, who was attacked with pain in the shoulders, whole length of the back, and in her limbs, with Palpitation of the Heart, attended with Falling of the Womb, Dysmenorrhea, and Irritation of the Bladder, I called a physician, who attended her about three months, when he left her worse than he found her. I then employed one of the best physicians I could find, who attended her for about nine months, and while she was under his care she did not suffer quite so much. He finally gave her up, and said her case was incurable. [illegible] About this time she commenced the use of Constitution Water, and to our utter astonishment almost the first dose seemed to have the desired effect, and she kept on improving rapidly under its treatment and now superintends entirely her domestic affairs. She has not taken any of the Constitution Water for about four weeks, and we are happy to say that it has produced a permanent cure.

WM. M. VAN BENSCHOTEN.

WETHERSFIELD, CONN., March 2, 1863.

DR. W. H. GREGG:

Dear Sir—Having seen your advertisement of Constitution Water, recommended for Inflammation of the Kidneys and Irritation of the Bladder, having suffered for the past three years, and tried the skill of a number of physicians with only a temporary relief, I was induced to try your medicine. I procured one bottle of your Agents at Hartford, Messrs. Lee, Sisson & Co., and when I had used half of it, to my surprise I found a great change in my health. [illegible] May the blessing of God ever attend you in your labors of love.

Yours, truly, LEONARD S. BIGELOW.

THESE ARE FACTS ENOUGH.

We present the Constitution Water to the public with the conviction that it has no equal in relieving the class of diseases for which it has been recommended, [illegible] and we trust that we shall be rewarded for our efforts in placing so valuable a remedy in a form to meet the requirements of patient and physician.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
PRICE, $1.00.
W. H. GREGG & CO., Prop'rs.
Morgan & Allen, General Agents,
46 Cliff st. New York.

For sale in Chicago by FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, SMITH & DWYER, WRIGHT & FRENCH, CHARLES G. SMITH, BURNHAM & VAN SCHAACK, [illegible] LORD & SMITH [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1864.

THE CITY.

Third Ward Union League.—The League meets this Tuesday evening on important business; let every member be present.

Superior Court.—The Superior Court was sitting in banc yesterday, considering the case of Geo. W. Flanders *et al. ads.* Field, Benedict & Co.

Acquitted.—John Comfort, a city constable, indicted by the Grand Jury of the Recorders Court for extortion, was tried yesterday and acquitted by the jury.

Correction.—We are requested to state that the credit of frustrating the efforts of certain burglars to break into the store of Burton & Adams, on Jefferson street, is due to officer Berdell.

Overruled.—A motion to quash the indictment found by the late Grand Jury against the "*Sporting Life*" was argued yesterday before Judge Van Buren and overruled.

Dry Goods.—Buyers of dry goods at wholesale will do well to examine the large and extensive stock of Messrs. Hunt, Barbour & Hale, at their new store, Nos. 3, 5 and 7 Lake street. They are prepared to offer peculiar facilities to buyers, and we advise a call.

Presentation.—John S. Quinn, the well known legal gentleman of this city, was, last evening, presented with a splendidly mounted cane, made of wood taken from the old Fort Dearborn. The affair came off at Peter Gleason's. The presentation was made by C. H. J. Miller, Esq., J. P.

New Englanders Attention!—The Anniversary of the Landing of the Pilgrims occurs during the Fair to be held for the benefit of the Freedmen's Aid Commission. The ladies design to celebrate the event by Tableaux and a Continental Tea Party. All ladies interested in this matter, and who are willing to assist, are invited to meet at No. 4 Fullerton Block, corner of Washington and Dearborn streets, on this (Tuesday) afternoon at 2 o'clock p. m. By order of the Executive Committee.

Inquest.—Coroner Wagner, yesterday, held an inquest on the remains of Ida Greven, a German girl, who died yesterday morning at the house of Peter Schmidt, No. 275, North Water street. She was taken sick on Thursday, and died suddenly on Monday. A *post mortem* examination revealed the cause of her death to be a rupture of a blood vessel, producing internal hemorrhage. She was about eighteen years of age, and has been in the city but a few months. Nothing is known of her family and friends.

A Horrible Crime.—Yesterday a man named James De Gurre, was brought before Justice McDonnell, charged with the horrid crime of debasing a young girl, ten years of age, daughter of Mrs. Ann Baker, residing at 172 West Madison street. The prisoner not being ready for trial the case was postponed until Thursday, his bail being fixed at $2,000. The prisoner is a married man forty years of age, and resides on Polk street near Desplaines.

Assault and Robbery.—About ten days ago a soldier named William O'Hare was set upon and beaten at the house of Johanna Curry, on Jefferson street, and so badly injured that he is not yet out of danger. In the fight he was robbed of $60 in money. John Byron and Mrs. Curry were arrested and brought up in the Police Court yesterday, charged with the crime. As the injured is not able to appear, the case was put over till to-morrow, and the parties locked up in default of $500 bail each.

Bayard Taylor.—The celebrated traveller—Bayard Taylor—lectures in Metropolitan Hall this evening before the Young Men's Association. He is one of the most popular lecturers in the field, always bringing forth rich stores of instruction, and presenting views of social habits and customs which we may seek for in vain in books. His lecture last year on "Russia" was a masterly effort, and was listened to by a large audience with the most profound attention. We expect to see a full house to-night. His subject is "Ourselves, and our relations," one which the lecturer is peculiarly fitted to handle.

Alleged Theft.—Frank Williams, night watchman at the planing mill of Goss & Phillips, corner Clark and Polk streets, was brought up in the Police Court yesterday under the following circumstances: On Friday night one Thomas Neston came to the mill in a state of intoxication, and desired to lie down in the mill and take a sleep. To this the watchman consented. In the morning Neston went away, and when he became sober, discovered that he had lost $50, which he now charges the watchman with stealing. In the absence of important witnesses the case was continued till to-morrow, Williams giving bail in the sum of $500.

A Thief.—A young man, named Thomas Howard, was arraigned in the Police Court, yesterday, charged with the larceny of an overcoat from John Quinn at Mulligan's boarding-house on North Water street. The coat he had sold for one-third of its value. In his pocket was found several begging petitions stating that he was a discharged soldier and a worthy man, and wished contributions to aid in buying an overcoat. On one of these papers it appeared he had collected $8.00, and on the others sums varying from $3 to $5.

He was held in the sum of $500 to appear at the next term of the Recorder's Court for trial.

Philharmonic Concert.—The second concert of the present season will be given in Bryan Hall this evening by the Philharmonic Society, assisted by Mrs. Hattie B. Miller. The following is the programme,—its character very much superior to the average of concerted selections:

1. Symphony in C. minor……Niels Gade.
2. Scene Finale from "Linda"……Donizetti. Mrs. Miller.
3. Overture "Preciosa"……C. M. Weber.
4. Grand Concerto for Trombone……Balatka. Performed by Mrs. Braun.
5. Ballad—"Good night, beloved"……Balfe. Mrs. Miller.
6. Festival March……Lortzing.

Sharp Practice.—Last week a man was attacked by a gang of thieves, at a ball in Lind's block, and badly beaten, and a watch worth $125 stolen from him. Though no complaint was made by the loser, a knowledge of the affair came to the ears of the police authorities, and officers Sherman and Miller set to work, and soon arrested on suspicion James Murphy, James Whitlough, and Pat. Dailey. The man who lost the watch failed to identify either of the party. They were then told that if they would "turn up" the watch, they would be dismissed without trial. This they agreed to do, and Dailey was dispatched for the article, and soon returned with it, and it was restored to its owner.

Killed.—John Brady, a painter employed at Milligan's paint shop, on Randolph street, was killed last evening by falling from Clark street bridge. The bridge was being swung to, when he stepped off on the planking outside the walk, supposing it to be the walk itself. From them he fell into the river, striking upon a boat, fracturing his skull and injuring his spine. He was taken out and carried to the Hamilton House, where he died about 8 o'clock last evening. Coroner Wagner held an inquest at a late hour, and a jury returned a verdict in accordance with the facts, severely censuring the authorities for not having sufficient light upon the bridge. The deceased was a stranger in the city, and about twenty-five years of age.

The Case of Young McLeod.—A week ago we published an account of the death of Alexander McLeod, living near Hyde Park, and narrated the circumstances attending it, also the doubt that existed of life being actually extinct. Our reporter has since made further inquiries, and learned that a council of the most eminent physicians in the city was held upon the case, and the decision was that life was wholly extinct. The young man died on Wednesday night, and was not buried until the following Monday, and until after decomposition had commenced. Up to the hour of burial, the corpse maintained the same freshness of appearance. There was an absence of all rigidity in the limbs, and it presented every appearance of being in a deep sleep. The case, taken altogether, is a most singular one.

Military Items.—On Saturday last Lieutenant Kilpatrick passed through the city having in charge one hundred and fifty conscripts from Iowa on the way to Nashville. Two hundred more from Wisconsin, under command of Capt. J. P. Moore, arrived the same day. They go to the Army of the Potomac.

Seventy-five recruits from Minnesota went through here for the front on Sunday.

The detachment of Kentucky troops which came here in charge of rebel troops, a few days ago, returned yesterday.

A squad of twenty-one men, commanded by Sergeant Charles E. Green, returned yesterday from Cairo, where they had taken a number of drafted men and substitutes.

The garrison at Camp Douglas has been further strengthened by the arrival of a company from Camp Nelson, under command of Captain J. P. Gapen, which was transferred yesterday to the 12th Veteran Reserve Corps.

French Church in Chicago.—The French citizens of Chicago are making an effort to raise funds for the erection of a church on the corner of Halsted and Tyler streets, which, though of moderate pretensions, will supply the present demand. The building will have a frontage of 45 feet, a depth of 88 feet, and will seat about 500 persons. It will be a frame structure, surmounted by a belfry and tower, and in the rear will be attached a residence for the pastor. The estimated cost is $7,000. A. Bauer is the architect.

A considerable amount has been already subscribed, and in order to raise the required balance the friends of the measure have decided on holding a fancy Fair in Bryan Hall, on Friday, Saturday, and Monday, the 16th, 17th and 19th of the ensuing month. We trust that it will be liberally supported. We have now a large and constantly increasing French population, and they have as yet no separate place of meeting. We hope soon to see a French church and a French newspaper established in Chicago.

U. S. Court.—The Grand Jury for the United States Court was in session but two hours yesterday and adjourned until this morning. They have as yet made no report.

In the case entitled "United States of America for use George De Loynes *vs.* James W. Davidson *et al.*," the parties in controversy having settled the matter to their mutual satisfaction, the suit was dismissed at plaintiff's costs. The main facts in this celebrated suit are doubtless familiar to our legal readers. James W. Davidson was the United States Marshal of the Northern District of Illinois at the time the proceedings were commenced. Some time since an execution was placed in his hands for collection to satisfy a judgment recovered in this Court by Bascal Magoffin and others against George A. DeLoyne, which the plaintiff in this case alleges was satisfied by the seizure of the property of George De Loynes, whom, he contended, was altogether a different person. George De Loynes therefore brought suit against Davidson and his security, laying his damages at $21,000.

Eighteenth Street Hospital—Thanksgiving.—The ladies' committee, consisting of Mrs. J. H. Woodworth, Mrs. J. M. Van Osdel, Mrs. G. C. Cook and Mrs. Ellen Higgins, who so patriotically and efficiently labored on Thanksgiving day to provide the soldiers of the Des Marres (18th street) Eye and Ear Hospital with a Thanksgiving dinner, have adopted a resolution, in which they thank all who aided them in the good work. They tender their acknowledgments to the officers and inmates of the institution for their politeness and courtesy, to Rev. Dr. Taylor, of the Third Baptist Church, who officiated on the occasion, to the citizens who contributed so generously to make the repast a sumptuous one, to W. W. Kimball for the use of one of his superior pianos, and to Madame Patterson, the Misses Griggs, Miss Evarts, Misses Bard, Misses Parks, Miss Duffield, Messrs. Baker, Capt. Reese, Mr. Phillips, Mr. Wren, Mr. [illegible], and other ladies and gentlemen, for enlivening the festivities with choice musical selections.

The inmates of the hospital have unanimously passed a preamble and resolutions, in which they gratefully thank the noble-hearted ladies for their kindness. They acknowledge the encouragement given to soldier boys by such actions of the fair sex, and pledge themselves to continue in their [illegible] of the good old flag of which [illegible]

COMMON COUNCIL.

Revision of the City Charter—After the Substitute Brokers—The Tunnel under the Chicago River—Reports of Committees for and Against the Measure—Resignation and Election of a School Inspector—Increase of Salary to City Officers—The Lake Tunnel—A New Pest House.

The Common Council met in regular session last evening. The roll being called, the following members answered to their names: Gage, Titsworth, Shimp, Barrett, McRoy, Kann, Sheridan, Wahl, Wallwork, Comisky, Clark, Rafferty, Talcott, Woodard, Himrod, Holden, Von Hollen, Bond, Gastfield, Franzen, Ruh, Hottinger, Sullivan, Lawson, O'Sullivan, Woodman.

In the absence of the Mayor, Ald. Woodard was called to the chair.

The proceedings of the last regular meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

A remonstrance was received from certain parties against opening White street. Referred to Committee on Local Assessments.

Petitions were received from Robert Hale, Fowler & Price, Wing & Mitchell, and Betsey A. Mullen, for abatement and reduction of personal property tax, and from M. D. Brown for abatement of real estate tax. Referred to Committee on Finance.

A petition was received from Germain Gibbs & Co. for reduction of assessment. Referred to Committee on Finance.

PACKING HOUSES.

Petitions were received from Keyt, Blackmoor & Co., S. A. Ricker, corner of Grove and Todd streets; Jacob Magnus, State street, near Liberty, and Coffin & Perkins, corner of Grove and Todd streets, for permission to open slaughter and packing houses. Referred to the Health Officer.

A petition was received from Matilda Davis for free saloon license. Referred to Committee on Licenses.

RELIEF OF MICHAEL DIVERSEY.

A petition was received from Michael Diversey, fortified by the certificate of the Clerk of the Superior Court, setting forth that one Peter Miller was arrested, on the 3d day of July, 1862, for grand larceny, and bound over to the Recorder's Court in the sum of $500 to await the action of the Grand Jury; that the petitioner became surety on said Miller's bond for his appearance; that subsequently, fearing that he would escape, he undertook to deliver him into the custody of the Sheriff, and that, as in pursuance of this design, he came with the prisoner to the Court House, he broke from the petitioner and escaped; that judgment was obtained against petitioner upon the recognizance, and a certain lot, the title of which was in the petitioner was sold by the sheriff to satisfy said judgment; that about the middle of September, 1864, he heard that Miller was in Baltimore, and that he obtained a requisition from the Governor of Illinois, caused his arrest and brought him to Chicago and delivered him into the custody of the Sheriff of Cook county, by whom he is now confined in jail, subject to be arraigned and punished according to law; that the lot levied upon by the Sheriff was deeded to him by the relatives of said Miller to secure him from liability upon said recognizance; that they are in abject circumstances, and desire to recover possession of the property, now valued at $500. Mr. Diversey asked that the certificate of sale be surrendered, and that the interest of the city be released by quit claim to said relatives. This petition was referred to the Committee on Finance.

HALF ORPHAN ASYLUM.

The Clerk read the following communication from the Mayor, returning to the Council without his approval, the order leasing certain lands to the Half Orphan Asylum:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Nov. 23, 1864.

To the Common Council of the City of Chicago:

The City Clerk presented to me on the 18th inst. for my official approval, an order passed by the Council at their meeting held on the 14th inst., authorizing the Mayor and Comptroller to lease to the managers of the Half Orphan Asylum, the triangular tract of land specified in their petition of July 1, 1864, for the term of fifty years, at the annual rental of one dollar.

The managers of this charity applied to the Common Council, by their petition above referred to, for a grant of the land in question, and the whole subject was referred to the City Attorney for his opinion touching the power of the Common Council to make a grant of land for this purpose. His report contains an elaborate and careful discussion of the question, and concludes with an expression of his opinion that "nothing but a special act of the Legislature can enable the Council legally to grant the prayer of the petition." After a careful examination of his report, I have come to the conclusion that the opinion he expresses is correct. The corporation has no power either to appropriate money or make donations of land for charitable purposes, except as for as they have been expressly authorized by an act of the Legislature.

The leasing of land for fifty years at a nominal rent would be nearly equivalent to a grant, and is equally subject to the same objection. The object of this charity is doubtless a worthy one, and appeals very strongly to the active sympathies and benevolence of our citizens, but I can find no warrant in the charter or other act of the General Assembly for passing the order in question.

I have, therefore, returned the order to the City Clerk without my approbation, to be submitted by him with these my objections to the Common Council at its next regular meeting.

F. C. Sherman, Mayor.

The order leasing the lands in the order specified was reconsidered, and referred back to the Committee, who reported the order.

INCREASE OF PAY FOR POLICEMEN.

Ald. O'Sullivan sent in a communication, covering a series of resolutions, and concluding with an order granting an increase of pay, as recommended in a recent issue of the Tribune.

Ald. O'Sullivan moved the passage of the order, and on this motion demanded the ayes and noes.

Ald. Gage said the question of salary was fixed by the charter, and he doubted the expediency of anticipating their action.

Ald. Titsworth moved its reference to the Committee on Police.

Ald. O'Sullivan said that he should persist in demanding ayes and noes. It was time that this matter should be disposed of once for all.

The Chair decided that it should go to the Committee under the rule.

Ald. Talcott said that the Comptroller would not pay the money if it was ordered.

A petition was received from the Board of Trade asking that the salary of the police force be increased. Referred to the Police Committee.

REVISION OF THE CITY CHARTER.

Ald. Holden sent in the following communication:

To the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Chicago in Common Council assembled:

The subscriber, a member of your Board, would respectfully represent to your honorable body, that he believes the present City Charter to be defective in many respects, and that the same should be revised at the earliest possible day. That as the Legislature of our State meets early in January, he would ask the passage of the accompanying resolutions; and as in duty bound, will ever pray, etc.

Charles C. P. Holden.

Whereas, Our present City Charter is in many respects defective, and especially as regards special assessments for permanent improvement. And

Whereas, That portion of the charter referring to the Police Department needs to be so amended as to justify the authorities in paying the men on the force what they actually earn, and not to limit the amount to be paid to good and efficient men to $50 per month, as in the present case, and thereby losing the effectiveness of one of the chief branches of our city Government. And

Whereas, There are very many other portions of the charter that need to be amended and new legislation to be had thereon; therefore, be it

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the Mayor, who, in conjunction with the Mayor, Comptroller and corporation Counsel, shall revise the present city charter and draw up a memorial to the Legislature, which convenes early in January, praying that body to make such changes in our charter as, in the judgment of the committee, may seem for the best interest of Chicago and her citizens.

Resolved, That when said Committee have revised the Charter and made such changes as they may deem proper, they report the same to this Council for approval, before submitting the same to the Legislature for final action.

Ald. Gage submitted the following resolutions as a substitute for those offered by Ald. Holden:

Resolved, That six members of this Council, two from each Division of the city, together with the Corporation Counsel and City Engineer, be a Committee to report such amendments as are needed to remedy defects in the present City Charter, caused by the Supreme Court deciding certain laws in regard to local assessments to be contrary to the Constitution, and also to report any other amendments which, in their judgment, are required for the better working of the City Government.

Resolved, That the same Committee shall report what legislation is needed to enable the city to thoroughly improve the Chicago River.

Resolved, That the Committee make their report to this Council on or before January 1st, 1865.

The resolution of Ald. Holden, and the substitute of Ald. Gage were laid on the table, with the understanding that they should be taken up under the head of unfinished business.

STEAM ON CITY RAILWAYS.

A petition was received from the North Division City Railway, asking permission to use steam on their line. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Ald. O'Sullivan offered the following preamble and resolutions, covering an ordinance referring to substitute brokers, as follows:

Whereas, There is every reason to believe that the time is fast approaching when our citizens will have to meet another call for men for the military service of the United States, and

Whereas, It is highly desirable for the credit of our city that such call should be promptly filled, as has hitherto been the case, by the voluntary patriotism of our citizens, rather than by the compulsory agency of a draft, and

Whereas, Our citizens require every available man of military age, physically qualified within our limits, to enable them to attain so desirable an object, and

Whereas, There are in the city of Chicago, a number of firms and individuals, who, under the name of substitute brokers, are daily employed in enlisting men, and who, both by means of advertisements in the public press, of placard attraction signs, and other devices, hold out the strongest inducements to men willing to enter the military service, to enlist in their establishments, designing to make of such enlisted men, and actually making of these a large profit by disposing of them to other counties and States, and to individuals in want of substitutes at a large advance on the amount of bounties paid by them; and

Whereas—Under this system which the ordinance heretofore passed on this subject has been found powerless to check, our city is daily losing much of her available material for filling her quotas under the next call; be it therefore ordained by the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Chicago in Common Council assembled:

Sec. 1. That no person or persons other than those acting under the authority of the Citizens Committee, or of some duly authorized committee of any sub district of Cook County, shall from and after the passing of this ordinance, enlist any man or men for the military service of the United States within the City of Chicago, *Provided*, That this section shall not be construed to prevent any citizen from procuring recruits in any sub-district within said Chicago, to be credited by the Provost Marshall, to such sub-district.

Sec. 2. That no substitute broker or brokers shall, within the city of Chicago, from and after the passing of this ordinance, invite or seek to induce men by public advertisement, placard or any other means to resort to them or their establishments for the purpose of becoming substitutes, or otherwise enlisting them into the United States service. *Provided* that this section shall not be so construed as to prevent residents of the city of Chicago, liable to be drafted here, from procuring substitutes *bona fide* for themselves only.

Sec. 3. That any person or persons offending against any of the provisions of this ordinance, shall upon conviction of any court having jurisdiction thereof, be fined not less than $500 nor more than $1,000, one half of said penalty to go to the informer, or shall be imprisoned in the City Bridewell for a term not less than three nor more than six months; or they may be both fined and imprisoned within the above limits, in the discretion of the court in which the conviction is had.

Sec. 4. Any citizen shall have power to institute and carry to conviction all prosecutions under this ordinance.

Sec. 5. All ordinances and parts of ordinances heretofore passed, conflicting with the provisions hereof, are hereby repealed.

Sec. 6. This ordinance to be in full force from and after its passage.

This ordinance passed unanimously, after being amended so as to include the naval as well as military service.

NEW POLICE STATION.

Ald. Ruh presented a communication, asking the establishment of a police station in the northwest part of the North Division. Referred to the Committee on Police.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A petition was presented from certain parties asking the vacation of Fleetwood street between certain defined limits. Referred to the appropriate Committee.

A petition was received from Captain John Nelson of the Police force of the city, asking that an appropriation be made to John Hickey for the expenses incurred by that officer, during his recent illness. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

A petition was received from the United Hebrew Relief Association, asking for hospital accommodation. Referred to the Special Committee on the Half Orphan Asylum.

INVITATION TO VISIT THE LAKE TUNNEL.

An invitation was received from Messrs. Dull & Gowan, contractors for the Lake Tunnel, asking the Common Council and City authorities to visit the shore shaft of the Tunnel on Thursday next. Invitation accepted and placed on file.

REPORTS OF CITY OFFICERS.

The monthly report of the receipts and expenditures of the city was received from the Comptroller, and ordered placed on file.

Sundry reports were also made by the Board of Public Works, locating sidewalks, lamposts, and so forth.

ASSESSORS' SALARIES.

The Committee on Finance reported in favor of increasing the salaries of the city assessors to the following sums:

South Division	$1,800 00
West "	1,500 00
North "	1,500 00

This report was laid over under the rule.

The same committee reported in favor of making a donation of $250 to the assistant Health Officer for extra services, and presenting an order to that effect. This order passed.

TUNNEL UNDER THE RIVER.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys, West Division, made the following report:

Your Committee on Streets and Alleys, W. D., to whom together with the Board of Public Works was referred the proposition of the Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, in relation to the construction of a tunnel under the river at Washington street, and the vacation of all that portion of West Adams street lying between Canal street and the south branch of the Chicago River, having had the same under advisement, beg leave to report, that they are in favor and would cheerfully recommend the construction of a free tunnel at the point above named, in order to create additional facilities for transit to and from the South and West Divisions, but from the fact that the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company ask, in consideration of the sum of $20,000 to be paid by said Company in aid of the construction of said tunnel, that the city shall vacate Adams street from Canal street to the South Branch of the Chicago River, for their especial benefit, said land being now worth at least $80,000, would respectfully report adverse to the acceptance of said proposition.

Signed by
David Walsh,
W. Woodard,
John Comisky.

A favorable report was made by the Board of Public Works, and by George L. Himrod, Richard Clarke and L. L. Bond, Committee of Streets and Alleys, West Division; and by the Committee of Harbors and Bridges. The whole subject was ordered to be laid over and published.

RESIGNATION.

Ald. Lawson presented the following communication from Walter L. Newberry:

To the Hon. the Common Council of the City of Chicago:

I hereby respectfully tender my resignation as a member of the Board of Education.

W. L. Newberry.

New York, Nov. 5, 1864.

Ald. Holden moved that the Council proceed to elect a successor to Mr. Newberry, and nominated J. H. Foster. L. Brentano and W. B. Ogden were also nominated. After a scene of confusion, during which the chair refused to proceed to business or entertain a motion until order was restored, a ballot was had, with the following result:

J. H. Foster	22
L. Brentano	2
W. B. Ogden	3

Dr. Foster was then unanimously declared elected.

THE CITY CHARTER AGAIN.

On motion of Ald. Titsworth, the resolutions of Ald. Holden and the substitute therefor offered by Ald. Gage, in the earlier part of the evening in relation to the revision of the City Charter, were taken from the table and read for the information of the Council.

Ald. Gage supported his set of resolutions in a speech directed principally to the elucidation of the merits of the second resolutions.

Ald. Comisky said that the presentation of these resolutions was intended by Ald. Gage and Ald. Holden as a bid for the mayoralty, and as Ald. Gage had had in the earlier part of the evening an opportunity to make a speech in favor of his resolutions, he should move that the Council adopt Ald. Holden's, so that Gage should have no unfair advantage in the race for office.

Ald. Sheridan moved to amend the second resolution of the substitute offered by Ald. Gage, by adding thereto the words "sloughs and tributaries." Carried.

Ald. Holden, accepted the resolutions of Ald. Gage as a substitute for those offered by himself, and, upon the demand for the ayes and noes, they were adopted by a vote of Ayes, 24; Noes, 2.

NEW PEST HOUSE.

Ald. Talcott moved the passage of the following order:

Ordered, That the Board of Public Works be instructed to proceed immediately to the erection of a new Pest House upon the site of the old one.

Ald. Sullivan moved to lay the order on the table.

This motion was lost by Ayes, 10; Noes, 16.

The question recurring upon the passage of the order, it prevailed by Ayes, 18, Noes, 8.

CLEANLINESS NEXT TO GODLINESS.

Alderman Talcott offered the following:

Ordered, That the janitor of the Court House be directed to keep the council chamber in a more cleanly condition, and that failing this the council employ some other person to take charge of the room. Carried unanimously.

The council then adjourned.

AMUSEMENTS.

Last evening the celebrated lyric *artiste* Vestvali appeared for the first time at McVickers, and was welcomed by an overflowing house. In her original *role* of Angelo, in John Brougham's famous play of Bel Demonio, she appeared to great advantage, deserving the repeated plaudits which greeted her. Vestvali has all the points of an excellent actress—her appearance, *physique*, voice, and movement, all go to place her in the very first rank of our country's artistes. Her songs were finely rendered and in keeping with the piece. The proud Countess of Camperali was excellently personified by Mrs. Anna Cowell, a lady who made her first appearance last night. J. E. Nagle, as Cardinal Montalto, appeared to great advantage, while the Count Camperali and Fabiolus' son were well personified by Messrs. J. A. Lord and S. B. Villa. Miss Fannie Marsh, as Lena, daughter of the Count and Countess, was deservedly applauded, and Mrs. Myers, in the role of Marguerita, a peasant girl, made a decided hit. The other characters were all very well sustained.

At the Museum "Waiting for the Verdict," again drew a crowded house. We have before noticed this piece, and need add nothing save that every character was sustained with care and ability.

The Academy of Music, despite the rain and mud, was filled with an appreciative audience. It was the first appearance of John E. Allen, the celebrated comedian, who has long been a favorite in our city. It more than satisfied the most sanguine expectations of his admirers, and all felt that the mantle of Arlington could not have fallen upon more worthy shoulders. In his song "Tim Finnigan's Wake" and afterwards in his famous dance and song "Rip-Tearing Johnny," Mr. Allen was immense. The Essence of "Ole Virginny," by Mr. W. Allen, was deservedly encored. It was given in "Billy" Allen's usual style.

The first part of the programme terminated with a descriptive song by Edwin Kelly and company, which included a beautiful *tableau* of the Goddess of Liberty, by Master Leon. One of the greatest successes of the evening was the solo on the Harmonicons, by G. Reed; it was really excellent. The remainder of the evening programme was carried out in a very creditable manner, making the entertainment one of the best ever offered by this popular *troupe*.

The Varieties was well attended. Mlle. Brignoli, Little Mac, Miss Estella, Miss Clara Butler and a host of "stars" were present, and fully upheld the character of the house in the estimation of their delighted auditors.

LOCAL MATTERS.

If this should meet the eye of any one suffering from Bronchitis, Consumption, Asthma, or any pulmonary affection, we would refer them to Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, which will, in all cases afford speedy relief, and, in most, effect a speedy cure. Sold by druggists everywhere. nov29-31-tt&s

Catholic Books.—Messrs. J. J. Kearney & Co., Catholic booksellers, 181 Clark street, corner of Monroe, have a large and complete assortment of Catholic goods. Jobbers would do well to call on them and examine their stock. no27-a57-1w

Wheeler and Wilson's Sewing Machines.—108,000 in use. These machines use the Rotating Hook exclusively, a wheel movement constantly in one direction, to make the Lock Stitch. Salesroom 106 Lake street. no12-w431-1m

Go to the Best.—Go to Bryant & Stratton's Chicago Commercial College to get a thorough practical business education, or to become a good Telegraph Operator. Address (enclosing stamps) for circulars, Bryant & Stratton, Chicago, Ill.

☞ Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual Systems. New and reliable treatment—in reports of the Howard Association. Sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes free of charge. Address Dr. J. Skillon Houghton, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. oc24-i97-3m

☞ Paper Hangings, Painting, Calcimining and Glazing, at F. E. Rigby's, 89 Randolph street. no5-v804-1m

Railroad Time Table.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN—DEPOT COR. WEST WATER AND KINZIE STS.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Day Express	*9:00 a. m.	*5:45 p. m.
Night Express	*4:30 p. m.	*5:00 a. m.
Janesville Accommodat'n	*6:15 p. m.	*3:15 p. m.
Woodstock Accom.	*3:00 p. m.	*10:30 a. m.
GALENA DIVISION.		
Fulton and Cedar Rapids	8:15 a. m.	7:30 p. m.
Fulton and Iowa	†7:00 p. m.	5:00 a. m.
Freeport and Dunleith	9:00 a. m.	3:30 p. m.
Freeport and Dunleith	9:15 p. m.	1:30 a. m.
Rockford and Fox River	4:00 p. m.	11:10 a. m.
Dixon	4:00 p. m.	11:10 a. m.
Geneva	5:30 p. m.	8:40 a. m.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL.		
Detroit Express	*6:00 a. m.	*10:00 a. m.
Detroit Express	*5:30 p. m.	‡12:30 p. m.
Detroit Express	*†10:00 p. m.	*11:00 p. m.
(Trains for Cincinnati and Louisville.)		
Morning Express	*6:00 a. m.	*11:00 p. m.
Night Express	*6:15 p. m.	‡8:25 a. m.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN—DEPOT CORNER VAN BUREN AND SHERMAN STREETS.		
Day Express	*6:00 a. m.	*11:00 p. m.
Evening Express	†5:30 p. m.	*18:00 a. m.
Night Express	*†10:05 p. m.	‡11:30 p. m.
DETROIT TRAINS.		
Express, via Adrian	*6:00 a. m.	*12:30 p. m.
Night Expr's, via Adrian	†5:30 p. m.	*‡11:00 p. m.
PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO.		
Mail and Accom'dation	*4:20 a. m.	*9:10 p. m.
Day Express	†6:00 a. m.	*11:00 p. m.
Evening Express, daily	5:20 p. m.	12:30 p. m.
Night Express	*†10:10 p. m.	*†12:30 p. m.
Cin. & Louisville Exp's	†6:00 a. m.	†11:00 p. m.

(Connecting with Pennsylvania Central R. R.

Leave Pittsburg	2:00 a.m.	2:25 p.m.	8:45 p.m.
" Harrisburg	1:20 p.m.	2:45 a.m.	6:00 a.m.
Arrive at Philadel.	5:30 p.m.	6:50 a.m.	10:10 a.m.
" N. York via Allenton			1:55 p.m.
" N. York via Philadel.	10:05 p.m.	12:05 p.m.	2:35 p.m.
" Baltimore	5:40 p.m.	7:30 a.m.	11:30 p.m.
" Washington	9:20 p.m.	10:20 a.m.	5:00 a.m.

CINCINNATI AIR LINE.

Day Express	8:00 a. m.	12:30 p. m.
Night Express	10:00 p. m.	11:30 p. m.
(For Indianapolis and Louisville.)		
Day Express	8:00 a. m.	12:30 p. m.
Night Express	10:00 p. m.	11:00 p. m.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL.		
Day Passenger	*9:00 a. m.	*10:00 p. m.
Night Passenger	†10:05 p. m.	†6:30 a. m.
Kankakee Acc'n	*4:30 p. m.	
Hyde Park Train	*6:40 a. m.	*8:00 a. m.
" " "	*12:10 p. m.	*1:45 p. m.
" " "	*3:35 p. m.	*6:55 p. m.
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.		
Day Express and Mail	8:20 a. m.	4:30 p. m.
Night Express	12:00 p. m.	5:00 a. m.
Mendota Accommodation	4:30 p. m.	9:15 a. m.
CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.		
Day Express	8:00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Night Express	7:30 p. m.	5:00 a. m.
Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation	4:00 p. m.	9:45 a. m.
CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.		
Day Express and Mail	8:10 a. m.	4:30 p. m.
Night Express	12:00 p. m.	5:15 a. m.
Joliet Accommodation	4:45 p. m.	9:30 a. m.
Through Trains	4:30 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILWAY.		
St. Paul Express	*9:00 a. m.	*8:45 p. m.
Express	*4:00 p. m.	*12:25 p. m.
Waukegan Accommodat'n	5:30 p. m.	8:30 a. m.

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted. ‡Mondays excepted.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

THE CAPTURE OF THE FLORIDA.

Correction of False Rumors—Authorized Statement from the Navy Department—Disposition of the Captured Pirates.

Baltimore, Monday, Nov. 28.—A statement has appeared in one or more of to-day's papers erroneously attributed to the Washington Agent of the Associated Press, that Commodore Collins has been ordered to return to Bahia, Brazil, with his quasi prize officers and crew, and purporting to give the result of the action of the Government upon that subject, with other assumed facts in the same connection. No such telegram originated with the agent and reporter of the Associated Press, but there is the best authority for saying that all statements to the effect that differences of opinion have arisen in the Cabinet concerning the case of the pirate Florida, or that a decision has been made for or against her restoration, are without foundation. No action of the Government has been taken in the case, and no discussion of it has been held, and the Navy Department authorizes the following statement: The original order for the Wachusett, upon her arrival at Hampton Roads, was to proceed to Boston for repairs, taking with her the prisoners captured on the Florida, to be consigned to Fort Warren. Before the order reached the vessel the prisoners had been sent to Point Lookout, and in a day or two were transferred, by the Army authorities, to the Old Capitol. They were ordered back to Point Lookout, to be returned to the Wachusett, which at once sailed for Boston.

Boston, Monday, Nov. 28.—The captured officers and men of the pirate Florida have been sent to Fort Warren.

New York, Monday, Nov. 28.—The *Commercial's* Washington special of the 28th says: There are no fears of a diplomatic rupture between this country and Brazil, as Gen. Webb took steps, immediately upon the seizure of the pirate, to allay any ill feelings on the part of the Brazilian Government, and render an amicable adjustment of the difficulty certain.

Official Diplomatic Correspondence—Consul Wilson's Letter, and the Reply of President Gomez.

Consulate of the United States of America, Bahia, Oct. 5, 1864—9 a. m.

To his Excellency Antonio Joaquim da Silva Gomes, President of the Province of Bahia:

Sir: This morning a steamer anchored in this port bearing the flag adopted by those who are involved in the rebellion against the Government of the United States of America, and I am informed that the said vessel is the Florida, which is engaged in capturing vessels navigating under the flag of the United States of America, and in destroying them, by making bonfires of them and their cargoes.

The vessel in question is not commissioned by any recognized Government whatever, and her officers and crew are composed of persons of various nationalities, who are not subjected to any international or civil law, and are consequently not entitled to the privileges and immunities conceded to vessels navigating under the flag of a civilized nation. I therefore protest, in the name of the United States of America, against the admission of this vessel to free practice, by which she might be enabled to supply herself with coal, provisions, tackle, or utensils of any kind whatever; finally, against any assistance, aid or protection which might be conceded to her in this port, or in any other belonging to this province.

I likewise claim that the piratical cruiser which, in combination with the pirate Alabama, violated the sovereignty of the Imperial Government of Brazil by capturing and destroying vessels belonging to citizens of the United States of America, within the territorial waters of Brazil, near the island of Fernando de Noronha, in April, 1863, be detained with all her officers and crew, in order to answer for so flagrant a violation of the sovereignty of the Government of Brazil and the rights of citizens of the United States within the jurisdiction of the Brazilian Government.

I avail myself of this occasion to renew to your Excellency the assurance of distinguished consideration.

I have the honor to be, with the greatest respect, your obedient servant,

Thomas F. Wilson,
Consul of the United States.

ANSWER OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE PROVINCE.

Palace of the Government of the Province of Bahia, October 5, 1864.

In a note dated this day, Mr. Thomas F. Wilson, Consul of the United States, claims that the steamer Florida, now anchored in this port, shall not be admitted to free practice, nor obtain permission to provide herself with coal, provisions, supplies, and utensils of any kind whatever, nor receive on board any person whatever; he likewise requests that, as this cruiser, in combination with the Alabama, violated the sovereignty of the Imperial Government of Brazil, by capturing and destroying vessels belonging to citizens of the United States of America, within the territorial waters of the empire, near the island of Fernando de Noronha, in April, 1863, she may be detained, with all her officers and crew, in order to answer for this flagrant violation of the sovereignty of the Government of Brazil, and of the rights of citizens of the United States, within the jurisdiction of the Brazilian Government.

In reply to the Consul, I have to inform him that as the said vessel belongs to the Confederate States, in whom the Imperial Government recognized the character of belligerents, all the assistance required by humanity may be furnished her, which does in no wise constitute assistance for warlike purposes as laid down by international law, and does not conflict with that neutrality which this Government studiously seeks to preserve, and has always preserved, in the contest between the States of North America.

The undersigned cannot, therefore, admit the first portion of the claim of the Consul, in the general manner in which it was presented, and particularly in relation to those articles considered as contraband of war, in conformity with instructions issued on that subject by the Imperial Government, and according to which the said vessel will only be permitted to remain in this port for a length of time absolutely indispensable.

In regard to the second part of his note, it is my duty to observe to the Consul that, even if it were fully established that the Florida had previously violated neutrality, such a proceeding would scarcely authorize us to refuse her permission to enter the ports of the Empire, and could never warrant us to commit the acts required by the Consul, which would be equivalent to a hostile rupture, without the intervention of the Supreme Government of the State, which is alone competent to authorize such a rupture.

I renew to the Consul the assurance of my esteem and consideration.

(Signed,)
Antonio Joaquim da Silva Gomes.

To Mr. Thomas F. Wilson, Consul of the United States.

INTERRUPTION OF RELATIONS WITH THE AMERICAN CONSUL.

Palace of the Government of Bahia, October, 7, 1864.

Sir: The undersigned having been informed of the serious outrage perpetrated by the steamer Wachusett, of the United States of North America, in violating the neutrality of the Empire and contemning its sovereignty by capturing treacherously and under shade of the night, within the very port of this capital, the steamer Florida, of the Confederate States; and, as in addition to the most sacred regulations of international law observed among the civilized nations, prohibiting the commission of such reprehensible acts by civilized nations, the undersigned regarded as a pledge of respect for the neutrality of Brazil the word of honor of Mr. T. F. Wilson, the Consul of the United States of North America, who, in the most explicit terms, undertook to secure a compliance on the part of the Captain of the said steamer Wachusett with his duty respecting the sovereignty of the empire, and by abstaining from all hostile acts whatever within its territorial waters—the undersigned cannot refrain from protesting solemnly and energetically against the outrage alluded to, and the more so as he considers the Consul himself as implicated therein, inasmuch as notwithstanding his formal promise, he has volunteered no explanation tending to diminish his responsibility.

And, as the occurrence, and the silence hitherto observed on the subject by the Consul of the United States, evidently prove that the undersigned can no longer confide in the said Consul to cause the neutrality and sovereignty of the Empire to be respected by the belligerent vessels of the said States, he has resolved to interrupt official relations with him, until the Imperial Government, which is about to be informed of this unexpected and deplorable event, shall have deliberated upon the subject, in full possession of all the facts and according to its superior wisdom. The Consul is likewise hereby notified, that positive orders have been to-day issued to the different authorities to refuse admission to the Wachusett into any of the ports of this province. For this purpose the most energetic and forcible means will be employed (according to the instructions of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of June 23 of last year), if such shall be rendered necessary by the reluctance and criminal obstinacy manifested by that steamer in failing to comply with the intimation conveyed to her, thus continuing to infringe upon the duties imposed by international law and the honor and dignity of her own flag.

Antonio Joaquim da Silva Gomes.

FROM BOSTON.

Movements of Gen. Couch—A Break in the Lawrence Canal.

Boston, Monday, Nov. 28.—Major General Couch has been transferred from the Department of the Susquehanna, and ordered to report to Major General Thomas. He left to-day for Tennessee.

Nearly all the manufactories and mills in Lawrence have stopped running, owing to a break in the canal. Repairs are being rapidly made, and they will soon resume work.

FROM PITTSBURG.

Important Capture of Three Rebel Spies.

Pittsburg, Nov. 26.—A day or two since three suspicious characters entered the Cumberland Valley cars at Oakville, and paid their fair to Harrisburg. A soldier who was on the train immediately "spotted" them, and placed them under arrest. When near Newville, as they were being transferred from one car to another, one of the party jumped from the train, which was running at full speed. The other two, believing that their companion had been killed, confessed that they were rebel spies, and belonged to Gilmor's command. They were taken to Carlisle, handed over to the military authorities, and placed in confinement to await trial. In the meantime, several citizens of Newville went in pursuit of the Johnny who had jumped from the train. He was found in a field adjacent to the "jumping off place," and when approached he drew a revolver, and threatened to shoot any person who would advance. Finally, the pursuers closed in upon him and he was captured. He was severely injured by his fall from the train. This rebel was also taken to Carlisle, and on the route acknowledged that he, too, was a spy. The authorities have him in charge, and the whole party will be tried together.

Wisconsin Items.

Madison, Nov. 26.—The Presidential electors chosen by this State will meet on Wednesday, the 7th day of December next, at the Capitol, to cast their votes for President and Vice President of the United States.

Gen. H. E. Paine, Congressman elect from the First District, has gone to Washington under orders from the War Department to report at that city. It is not known to what post of duty he will be assigned.

A private letter from the 8th Regiment, dated the first of this week, says it was then at Benton Barracks, St. Louis, in the identical barracks occupied by the regiment three years ago. It has had a very severe campaign in Arkansas and Missouri, having marched over 800 miles on foot after Price, and traveled an equal distance by rail.

A private letter from Battery I, Heavy Artillery, announces its arrival in Washington on the 16th, and says it is stationed in Fort Wadsworth, about a mile from Alexandria, with that city, Washington and Georgetown in sight. The boys, on their way to the front, were hospitably entertained at the Soldiers' Rest, Chicago, Pittsburg, Baltimore, and Washington.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK MIDNIGHT DISPATCH.

[Special Dispatch to the Western Press.]

New York, Monday, Nov. 28—Midnight.

Government stocks continue to absorb the chief interest in the stock market. The prevailing impression that the limit of the issue of gold-bearing bonds has been about reached is inducing active speculation, and prices continue to advance. Other stocks opened dull, but prices strengthened. The improvement is general.

Gold was steady during the morning, with no special speculative movement, but took a sharp upward turn this afternoon, and rose to 234. The retreat of Thomas to Franklin is construed unfavorably, and many vague and unsatisfactory rumors about Sherman prevail.

There is no change in the money market. The supply continues large and considerably in excess of the wants of brokers.

There is very little demand for foreign exchange for Wednesday's steamer. The market is generally inanimate.

The first meeting of the California, Nevada and Colorado Brokers' Board is announced for to-morrow.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

Opening Day.

[Reported by Telegraph Exclusively for the Chicago Tribune.]

New York, Monday Evening, Nov. 28.

Beef Cattle—We have on sale at Allerton's to day about 4,000 head of Beef Cattle, the general quality of which is about the usual average.

The weather is clear—too warm for trade, which closed very dull, with ½c decline. The top prices current to-day, including fancy grades of stock, are 16@17c per ℔ for net weight of meat, seller sinking offal; medium quality, say the average of a good fair drove of 600 or 700 ℔s weight Illinois Steers, 13@15c. The lowest rates, including light thin Steers and coarse Oxen, &c., 8½c.

Sheep—The Sheep market is overstocked. Compared with last week, prices are about the same. Best prices per ℔, live weight, are 7@7½c.

Hogs—The Hog market, compared with last week is not good. The range of prices per ℔, live weight, are quoted 11@11½c, and trade is slow.

Solon Robinson.

Cincinnati Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

Cincinnati, Monday, Nov. 28.

Whisky—The demand continues active. $1.90 and upward was asked as the close.

Provisions—We have to notice a very dull market and provisions nominal. There seemed to be no demand for any kind, nor has there been any pressure to sell that we could find. New mess pork is still held at $37.00 and lard at 22½c. Green meats nominal. No demand owing to the weather. We did not hear of any inquiry for do bacon or pork.

Hogs—The receipts since Saturday were about 6,000 head. The weather was very unfavorable, and this, with the almost total absence of demand for product, made the market very nominal. Drovers seemed willing to take 14c for 200 ℔s averages, but 13c was the best offer made.

St. Louis Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

St. Louis, Monday, Nov. 28.

Tobacco—Unchanged. Sales 50 hhds scraps at $2.40@3.00; damaged lugs $7.00@9.00; factory $9.50@13.25; common shipping leaf $14.25@17.50; medium $19.00@23.75; good $28.05.

Flour—Easy; super $7.75; single extra $9.00; double extra $9.75@10.25.

Grain—Wheat heavy and 3@5c lower; common fall $1.65@1.75; fair to good $1.80@1.85; prime to strictly prime $1.90@1.93; choice $2.00. Corn—Firm and buoyant for old; new unchanged; choice white $1.50; old yellow $1.45; new and old mixed $1.38@1.40. Oats heavy; 90@92½c. Rye firmer at $1.15. Barley dull and drooping; good spring $1.50; choice fall $2.02½; good $1.95; fair $1.82.

Hogs—Packers are holding off on account of the warm weather. We quote 10½@10¾c gross for hogs of 200 ℔s and upwards.

Whisky—Active and higher; $1.70@1.75.

Col. Haines, Chief Commissary, has made awards of contracts on the following bids: 2,000 brls mess beef at $17.85@18.90; 10,000 bu beans at $2.49@2.60; 150,000 ℔s hominy at $5.33@5.45; 100,000 ℔s grits at $5.40; 5,000 bu corn meal at $7.04@7.24; 25,000 ℔s crushed sugar at 30c; 140,000 gallons vinegar at 33½@35½c; 1,000 brls mess pork at $38.00.

Milwaukee Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

Milwaukee, Monday, Nov. 28, 1864.

Flour—Very Dull.

Grain—Wheat—Receipts 25,000 bu. Market 2@3c higher, but dull. Sales this morning:—1,000 bu No 1 spring, winter receipts, at $1.75; 5,000 bu do, buyers option to Dec. 15, at $1.76; 4,000 bu No 2 spring, winter receipts, at $1.62@1.63. Sales on 'Change:—5,200 bu No 1 in store, winter receipts, at $1.74@1.74¼, 4,000 bu No 2 do at $1.63. Oats—Sales 1,800 bu No 1 in store at 65c. Corn dull and nominal. Barley quiet.

Provisions—Dull and unsettled. Sales 100 pkgs prime city lard at 21c; 50 brls brown grease at 14½c; 26 pkgs do at 15c. 300 ℔s choice dairy butter at 37½c.

Live Hogs—Dull and 25c lower. Sales 1450 head ranging from 212@265 ℔s, at $10.25@10.75.

Illinois and Michigan Canal.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

Bridgeport, Monday, Nov. 28—9 p. m.

Cleared—Nov. 26—Imperial, LaSalle, 117,000 feet lumber; Oak Leaf, Joliet, 33,000 ft lumber, 800 posts, 200,000 shingles; Cayuga, Lockport, 15,000 ft lumber, 10,000 siding; North America, Lockport, 110,619 feet lumber, 25,000 shingles; Col Mulligan, LaSalle, 70,000 ft lumber, 14,000 lath; Olive Branch, LaSalle, 117,846 ft lumber; Legraux, LaSalle, 1,946 ft lumber, 100 posts, 10 brls lime, 351 brls salt; H McLean, Ottawa, 100 brls apples, 6 do cider, 10 do vinegar, 30 do ale, 49,800 ℔s mdse; Drill, Morris; Monarch, LaSalle, 68,896 ft lumber, 100,000 shingles; Eclipse, Lockport, 26,000 ft lumber, 35 brls salt, 2,476 bu wheat, 49,390 shingles, 82,000 lath; Lioness, LaSalle, 70,650 ft lumber, 12,000 siding.

Cleared—Nov. 27—Clarist, LaSalle, 150 tons coal; E Burnham, Prison, 217,000 ℔s staves and heading; America, LaSalle, 81,280 ft lumber, 350,000 shingles; Alcona, LaSalle, 80,552 ft lumber, 12,600 shingles, 8,000 lath.

Arrived—S A Douglas, No 2, Seneca, 4,000 bu oats, 2,286 bu corn, 700 bu ear corn, 170 bu rye, 30 bu barley; Clyde, Ottawa, 3,065 ℔s tallow, 3,480 ℔s butter, 5,480 bu corn; Montauk, Lockport, 800 bu corn; D C Norton, Prison, 6,200 ℔s empty brls.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

Detroit, Monday, Nov. 28.

Up—Essex.
Down—Brooklyn, Hippogriffe.
Wind—Southeast

New York Gold Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

New York, Monday, Nov. 28.

Gold has been steady during the morning, with no special speculative movement. Opened at 230, and reached 231.

Stocks—Dull, at Gallagher's Exchange Board. Gold, 232¾; New York Central, 120¾; Erie, 94; Hudson, 119; Reading, 136; Michigan Southern, 69¾; Illinois Central, 127⅞; Cleveland & Pittsburg, 108¾; Toledo, 108.

Mining Stocks—Wayne, 102; Cumberland, 46¾; Quicksilver, 89¾.

Gold, after the call, 231.

LATEST.

Gold at Gallagher's evening board, 232¾, and after the call 231.

New York Money and Stock Market.

Money—Easy at 6@7 per cent.

Sterling Exchange—at 109¾ for gold.

Gold—Excited and firmer. Opening at 229, advancing to 233¾, declining to 229½, and closing at 231¼.

Government Stocks—Active and firmer.

Weekly Bank Statement—Loans, $192,074,380; increase, $2,207,228. Specie, $20,249,116; decrease, $190,249. Circulation, $3,815,648; decrease, $84,978. Deposits, $161,422,242; increase, $2,886,222.

Stocks—Firm. U S 6's, 81 coupons, 112¾; 5-20 coupons, 107; 10-40 coupons, 99¾; 7 year certificates, 97¾; Missouri's, 60¾; O & M certificates, 30; gold, 231; quicksilver, 87¾; Pacific, 3 5; N Y C, 120¾; Erie, 95¾; Hudson, 119; Reading, 135¾; M S, 69¾; Ill Cent, 127¾; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 107; C & N W, 37; do preferred, 77¾; C & R I, 105¾; P Ft W & C, 102¾; Alton & Terre H, 52.

New York Markets.

New York, Monday, Nov. 28.

Cotton—Dull, heavy and declining at $2.28 for middling.

Flour—State and western 5@10c better. Sales at $9.90@10.60 for extra, $10.10@10.50 for extra round hoop Ohio, and $11.25@12.00 for trade brands—the market closing very quiet. Included in sales are 1,000 brls extra state, last half of January, at $10.00.

Whisky—Active, excited and decidedly higher. Sales at $1.85@1.88 for state and $1.88@1.90 for western.

Grain—Wheat 1@2c better and very quiet. Sales of Chicago spring at $2.35, No. 1 Milwaukee at $2.38, and good winter red western at $2.48. Rye very firm—western at $1.75. Barley firmer at $1.96 for state. Corn 1@2c better. Sales at $1.79@1.80½ for mixed western in store—afloat, $1.80 for western and southern yellow and $2.00 for white western. Oats is better and a fair business. Sales at $1.02@1.03 for western afloat and in store.

Groceries—Coffee firm. Sugar—Cuba and muscovado 20@21½c. Molasses quiet, at $1.20@1.30.

Petroleum—Quiet and firm; 47@47½c for crude; 68@69c for refined in bond; 87@89c for refined free.

Wool—Steady.

Provisions—Pork decidedly lower and very irregular, closing rather more firm at $38.00 for mess; $35.00@36.25 for new do, cash and regular way, closing at $36.00 cash, $34.25@36.00 for prime, and $38.00 for prime mess. Also, 10,000 brls prime mess, for February, seller's option, at 5,000 brls new mess same terms, and delivery at $38.00, and 500 brls do for December, buyer's option, at $38.00. Beef quiet but firm; $10.00@12.00 for country mess; $14.00@22.00 for repacked mess; $19.00@24 for extra mess. Tierce beef in moderate demand. India mess $43.00. Beef hams in moderate request at $25.00@28.50. Cut meats unchanged at 13@19c for shoulders, and 18@21c for hams. Bacon sides steady; short ribbed on spot, 19c; do for January and February, at 19½c. Lard quiet and without material change; 21@22c. Butter unchanged, with fair demand; 35@45c for Ohio, and 44@55c for State. Cheese steady at 18@23c.

Buffalo Market.

Buffalo, Monday, Nov. 28—6 p. m.

Flour—Dull and unchanged.

Grain—Wheat dull. Sales No. 1 Milwaukee club at $1.90; held amber Michigan at $2.25@2.27; white Michigan at $2.40@2.45; No. 2 Chicago spring at $1.85. Corn dull and inactive. Oats quiet at 78@80c. Rye at $1.50.

Whisky—advanced 10c; $1.80@1.86.

Freights—No engagements.

Lake Imports—Flour, 15,331 brls; wheat, 9,239 bu; corn, 10,400 bu; oats, 26,300 bu.

Canal Exports—Flour, 1,900 brls; wheat, 13,300 bu.

Philadelphia Market.

Philadelphia, Monday, Nov. 28.

Petroleum—Firmer. Sales were: Crude at 43c; refined in bond at 67@70c; do free at 84@88c.

Flour—Dull; holders pressing on the market. Sales were: superfine at $9.50@10.00; extra at $10.50@11.00.

Grain—Wheat steady. Sales were: western at $2.60@2.65; southern red at $2.70@2.80. Corn—white advanced 5c and buoyant. Sales of New yellow at $1.65@1.70; old do at $1.86. Oats advanced 3c, and buoyant. Sales of 9,000 bu delivered at 92c.

Provisions—Mess pork held at $41.00@42.00. Lard firm at 24c.

Whisky—Unsettled, but holders demanded an advance. Sales at $1.83@1.85 for Ohio.

Baltimore Market.

Baltimore, Monday, Nov. 28, 1864.

Flour—Dull and inactive. Western extra nominal at $11.25.

Grain—Wheat very dull. Southern red $2.80@2.85. Corn active. New white $1.80; yellow $1.80.

Whisky—Firm at $1.86.

Oswego Market.

Oswego, Monday evening, Nov. 28.

Flour—Active at $10@10.25 No. 1 spring; $10.50 red winter; $11.25@11.50 for white; $12@12.25 double extra.

Wheat—Quiet. No. 2 Milwaukee club $2.06. Other grains quiet and nominal.

Canal Freights—Higher. Flour 80c, wheat 17c to New York.

Taken Up.

TAKEN UP—Last Saturday, near Bridgeport, a dark bay horse, which the owner can have by proving property, paying charges and taking him away. Apply to T. F. JONES, [illegible] no29-[illegible]

MARRIED.

In Galesburg, at the residence of the bride's father, on the 25th inst., by the Rev. F. T. Perkins, EDWIN J. CRANDALL, of St. Joseph, Mo., and Miss HATTIE M. FERRIS.

DIED.

In this city, on the 27th inst., ELIZABETH DOUGAN, wife of Peter Young, aged 29 years.

Funeral at 10 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon from 119 Illinois street.

On the 26th inst., of consumption, BENJAMIN PILLSBURY, of Chicago, aged 25 years, at the residence of P. C. Colver, Leroy, Illinois.

Burial services will be held in the Second Baptist Church, corner of West Monroe and Morgan streets, on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock P. M. All friends are requested to attend without further notice.

At Nevada, Iowa, Nov. 26th, ANN L. BROOKS, wife of Lewis P. Hill of this city, aged 31 years.

Funeral from the Matteson House this (Tuesday) afternoon at 2 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

☞ Fredonia, N. Y., papers please copy.

Native Wines.

BENNETT PIETERS & CO'S NATIVE WINES

Consisting in part of STRAWBERRY, BLACKBERRY, CHERRY, RED RASPBERRY and GRAPE WINES; PEACH, APPLE, CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDIES. Also, fine Imported BRANDIES, GINS, PORT and SHERRY WINES, &c., for Medicinal and Table use, which are perfectly pure, and need only be tried to be appreciated. None genuine unless they have our GOLD LABEL on each bottle, and our initials pressed in wax over the cork. Sold by all druggists and dealers throughout the country. Call for our goods and take no other.

Circulars to the trade supplied on application to

BENNETT, PIETERS & CO.,
No. 21 River street, Chicago.

jy6-m285-Tues-Thurs-1y-4tbp

Amusements.

ELOCUTION AND SHAKSPEARE. CHICAGO, 7th November, 1864.

To Professor AMASA McCOY, of Washington, D. C.:

Dear Sir—Noticing your labors in our State during the Presidential Campaign, in delivering, in response to the call of our worthy Governor, some sixty public addresses in different towns and cities of Illinois, and observing that you are now speaking to the people of our city, we respectfully request you to remain in Chicago long enough to give us a course of lessons in Elocution, such as you have been accustomed to give as Professor of Rhetoric and Oratory in the Ballston and Albany Law Schools, in the State of New York.

We are the more desirous to receive these lessons because we learn that your elocutionary exercises are all on the speeches and other celebrated passages in Shakspeare; and thus we shall enjoy the double advantage of instruction in the principles of reading and speaking by one whom John B. Gough has pronounced "a true patriot, a great orator, the perfection of rhetoric and the sublime in oratory," and scholarly expositions at the same time of Shakspeare, by a profound student of these masterpieces of English Literature.

We learn that, should you accede to our request, your terms would be fifteen dollars for fifteen lessons. Upon these terms we are most anxious to become members of such a class.

Very respectfully yours,
HENRY BOOTH, President Chicago Law School.
H. B. HURD, Professor Chicago Law School.
HENRY M. SHEPHERD, President Young Men's Association.
W. S. FRAZIER, Agent Metropolitan Hall.
HORATIO N. WARNER, Attorney-at-Law.
BARTOW A. ULRICH, "
O. F. INGERSOLL, "
H. R. BENSON, "
HIRAM M. CHASE, "
A. GOODRICH, "
O. H. HORTON, "
C. L. JENKS, "
GEORGE KINGSLEY, "
CHARLES WRIGHT, "
S. W. OSGOOD, "
RICHARD F. KEY, "
CHARLES M. WILLARD, "
JOHN S. QUINN, "
I. W. HAYES, "
W. C. LYON, "
L. M. ANDRICK, "
O. M. POWERS, Conductor of Normal Gymnastic Institute.
E. M. BOOTH, Professor of Elocution.

The signers to the letter requesting Professor McCoy to give a course of lessons in Elocution and Shakspeare, have great gratification in announcing to their professional brethren, that that distinguished orator, elocutionist and scholar, has accepted their invitation, and will comply with their wishes. Also, that this class, although originating with members of the bar, is open to gentlemen of other professions. Clergymen, physicians, editors, public writers and speakers, college professors, school teachers—all whose duties require them to speak or read in public—professional and literary men of all classes, and ladies generally, are cordially invited to become members of this class and to participate in the high intellectual pleasures of exploring together, the beauties and the wisdom, the poetry and the philosophy, of that immortal bard, whose writings are at once the food and the delight of every scholar in the world. Application for membership may be made at the law office of Messrs. Ulrich & Warner, room No. 8, 98 Washington street.

The signers to the above call have the further pleasure to announce, that prior to the opening of the above class in Elocution and Shakspeare, a preliminary meeting of the class will be held on the evening of Friday, 2d of Dec., at 7½ o'clock, at Metropolitan Hall, on which occasion Professor McCoy will read from Bully Bottom, Falstaff, Hamlet's Soliloquy, the decline and fall of Cardinal Wolsey, in Henry VIII., and the passage from Richard III, which he read before the President, his Cabinet, and a great audience in Washington, in July, 1861; and which was equally applauded for its artistic and powerful rendering, and for its striking pertinence to the circumstances of the pending Rebellion. A limited number of tickets, each admitting one lady and gentleman, to this preliminary meeting, may be had gratuitously, by applying to the above members of the class. no29-a98-1t 4tbp

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION LECTURES.

BAYARD TAYLOR

Will deliver a Lecture at

METROPOLITAN HALL,

On Tuesday Evening, Nov. 29th,

Commencing at 8 o'clock.

SUBJECT.

"OURSELVES AND OUR RELATIVES."

Tickets for sale at Book Store of S. C. Griggs & Co. Doors open at 7 o'clock.

ADMISSION. . . . . 50 CENTS.

no26-w6-2-4t 4tbp

G. MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY, 214 Wabash avenue, between Adams and Jackson streets.

Class open at all times for beginners. Children's class every Tuesday and Saturday. Parents only allowed as visitors. Assembly every Tuesday and Saturday evenings. Rooms to let for private parties. no29-a76-6t 4tbp

MARTINE'S CHICAGO DANCING ACADEMY, corner of Clark and Monroe streets. Students entering this Academy receive a thorough and systematic course of instruction. Soirees—Tuesday evenings, only for scholars and friends. Miss Claudine Meyers, Miss Mary Norval, Miss Jennie Martine, Lady Teachers. J. EDWIN MARTINE, Principal. no28-a78 6t 4tbp

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Washington street, bet. Clark and Dearborn.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.

Monday Evening, Nov. 28th and every evening during the week. First week of the celebrated Comedian Mr. John Allen. Second week of Mr. Marshall S. Pike. Mr. Wm. Allen in his great Essence of Ole Viginny. Kelly and Leon's great Duett and Scene from Norma. First week of Mr. George Reed's beautiful Solo on the Harmonicons, making a complete musical instrument out of a child's toy. The Magician with elegant and original scenery by Wm. Voegtlen. Mr. John Allen's immense Song and Dance, "Rip Tearing Johnny." "Little George," Brockway and Wm. Allen in Mesmerism Exposed; La Polka Militaire; Leon's beautiful representation of the Goddess of Liberty; Kelly's new song, "A Finished Education."

ADMISSION—25 cents; Orchestra Chairs and Reserved Seats, 50 cents; Lower Boxes, $5.00; Upper, $2.50. Box Office open from 12 to 1, and from 2 to 5 o'clock p. m. Doors open at 7—to commence at 8 o'clock p. m. EDWIN KELLY, Manager.

R. S. DINGESS, Agent. no27-w991-1w

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Madison street, between State and Dearborn.

McVicker & Myers……Managers.

Doors open at 7 o'clock; performance to commence at 7½ o'clock. Seats can be secured one week in advance at the box office, from 10 to 1 and from 2 to 5 o'clk.

THEATRE WARM AND COMFORTABLE.

Engagement of the renowned lyric artist,

VESTVALI,

Who will appear every evening, till further notice, in John Brougham's spectacular drama of

BEL DEMONIO.

Angelo (with song)……VESTVALI

Countess Compari, Mrs. ANNA COWEL, from the Philadelphia Theatre, her first appearance in Chicago.

The drama will be produced with all the vast resources of the Theatre; new and beautiful scenery by J. W. Whytal; mechanical effects by D. Pratt, and appointments by J. E. Baggot.

☞ Saturday afternoon, VESTVALI MATINEE. …

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.

COL. J. H. WOOD AND B. F. WHITMAN, Proprietors and Managers.

THREE NIGHTS MORE.

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, Nov. 28th, 29th and 30th, will be presented for the last times the very successful drama of

WAITING FOR THE VERDICT;

Or, The Dark Deed in the Woods.

Jonathan Rosebiade……Mr. Bradley
Jasper Roseblade……Mr. Frank Aiken
Blinky Brown……Mr. John Dillon
Martha Roseblade……Mrs. L. B. Ferris

☞ In rehearsal, the great moral drama of "TEN NIGHTS IN A BAR-ROOM."

VARIETIES THEATRE,

Nos. 115 and 117 Dearborn street.

C. M. CHADWICK……Proprietor and Manager.
T. L. FITCH……Acting and Stage Manager.

NEW AND BRILLIANT ATTRACTIONS.

Reappearance of the old favorite, M'lle BRIGNOLI, the beautiful Danseuse and Female Violinist.

Immense success of M'lle AUGUSTA, Miss NELLIE HOWARD, LITTLE MAC and JOHNNY MACK. Several other new stars are engaged and will shortly appear.

CHANGE OF TIME;

Doors open at 6:45……Curtain rises at 7:45

SCALE OF PRICES.

Parquette, 25 cents……Dress Circle, 40 cents
Private Boxes……$3.00 and $4.00
Single Seats in Boxes……75 cents

CONCERT.—Grand Instrumental and Vocal Concert will be given at

BRYAN HALL,

MONDAY, THE 5th OF DECEMBER NEXT,

By A. E. WEINBERGER and C. O. LUNDBERG, with aid of several Musical Artists, Ladies and Gentlemen.

The half of the income for the benefit of the Soldiers' Home. Tickets for sale at Mr. HIGGINS' Music Store, 117 Randolph street, and at REED'S Temple of Music, 88 and 90 Dearborn street.

☞ Price 50 cents. Reserved Seats One Dollar. no25-w602-4t sa m tu w 4tbp

GRAND FAIR AND COSTUME BAZAAR, for the Benefit of the

NURSERY AND HALF ORPHAN ASYLUM,

At Bryan Hall, commencing WEDNESDAY, November 30th, 1864, and ending SATURDAY, Dec. 3d.

Admission, Twenty-Five Cents. no27-w398-3t-4tp

A SOCIAL PARTY WILL BE GIVEN AT

WITKOWSKY HALL,

Corner Clark and Monroe sts.,

On FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 2d, 1864,

For the benefit of M. FOX.

☞ All are invited to attend.

Music by the Great Western and Light Guard Bands.

MANAGERS:

WM. L. WINEBERG, C. W. MEDARY,
J. A. KINCH, THOS. A. KINCH.

no27-w879-4t 4tbp

ILLINOIS ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

THE NINETEENTH ANNIVERSARY DINNER OF THE ILLINOIS ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY,

Will take place at the

BRIGGS HOUSE,

On Wednesday, November 30th, 1864.

Dinner on the table at half-past eight. Members of the Society are requested to meet at Parlor No. 1 at 8 o'clock, punctually, for the transaction of business. Tickets may be had from any of the Managers or of J. Murray, Peter Macfarlane, John Alston, Dugald [illegible] High Middle and Geo. [illegible]

All friends of the Society are cordially invited to attend. [illegible]

For Sale.

FOR SALE—Three Woodworth's Planing and Matching machines, and one Siding Saw. Inquire of J. R. TAFT, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 3939. no29-a86-3t

FOR SALE—At a Great Bargain. To Architects, Artists, Builders, &c. To be disposed of, at considerably less than half cost price, the following valuable Works, viz: The Art Journal, 8 vols.; The Builder, 4 vols.; Nicholson's Practical Builder, 2 vols.; Nicholson's Dictionary of Architecture, 2 vols.; Chorial Descriptions Itineraria di Roma, 2 vols.; Universal Decorator, 1 vol.; The Popular Encyclopedia, 7 vols.; Morton's Cyclopedia of Agriculture, 3 vols.; All the Year Round, 12 vols.; Chambers' Edinburgh Journal, &c., &c. Apply to W. WHEELOCK, Esq., Office of O. L. Wheelock, Esq., 77 Dearborn street. no29-a96-3t

FOR SALE—A new seven octave piano, at a very reasonable price, if applied for soon, at 35 and 37 North Clark st. no29-a84-1t

FOR SALE—A Drug Store, in a thriving village, about 50 miles from Chicago. The store is doing a paying business, and will be sold on reasonable terms. For particulars apply to LORD & SMITH, Wholesale Druggists, 23 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. no29-a86-1w

FOR SALE—The Meat Market and Fixtures, 487 State street, corner Eldridge Court. Apply on the premises. no29-a85-3t

FOR SALE—One first-class saloon—also a centrally located restaurant, brick building, with general lease, and all stock and fixtures. Inquire of A. J. HALE & Co., Room 10, P. O. Block. no29-a184-1t

FOR SALE—10 very useful fresh Horses, direct from the country, about half the number suited for heavy work; the remainder for Buggy and Expressing. All subject to every fair trial and will be sold cheap. Apply to P. D. TOOMY, corner May and Polk streets. no29-a106-1t

FOR SALE—A small brown mare, perfectly sound, kind and gentle, cannot be frightened—suitable for a gentleman, wife and children. Price $175. Apply to R. H. SHUFELDT, 58 and 60 South Water street. no29-a118-3t

FOR SALE—A Grist and Saw Mill, located in a good wheat growing country, thirty-five miles from Chicago, and now having a good run of custom. For further particulars, address "MILLER," Tribune office. no28-a131-3t

FOR SALE—A good second-hand steam power, nearly new, for sale cheap for cash, consisting of two 8-inch cylinders, 15 inch stroke, upright tubular boiler, 400 feet fire surface, on iron frame and wheels. Built for steam plow, in the best manner, and of the best material. Inquire of O. N. BRAINERD, Union Mills, 23 North Canal street. no28-a137-12t

FOR SALE—Damaged Hull of propeller C. Mears, now at Milwaukee, together with boiler, engine, with shaft and wheels, 2 anchors, 1,500 and 1,600 pounds, one chain 145 fathoms, one chain 50 fathoms, one hawser. P. O. Box 3905. Apply to HOLMES & TUBB, Insurance Agents, corner S. Water and Clark streets. no26-w[illegible]

FOR SALE—Portable Engines. One eight and one twelve-horse power, in good running condition; locomotive boilers. J. C. RICHARDS, 89 Washington street. no26-w924-4t

FOR SALE—The lease and whole furniture of a private boarding house containing 12 rooms, well located on the North Side. Cheap for cash. Inquire at No. 183 Indiana street, in the basement. no26-w925-6t

FOR SALE—Cheap for Cash, Stock and Fixtures of a first-class Grocery store, now doing a fine trade. Location very convenient to Post Office. Street Cars pass the door. Address P. O. Box 1535, Chicago. no27-a84t

FOR SALE—Rare Opportunity for those desirous of entering in a well established business. The entire stock of merchandise of E. Chesebough, deceased, late of Atchison City, Kansas, is offered for sale at a bargain. The situation of the stand is not surpassed by any place on the Missouri River. The sales during the last year exceed Two Hundred Thousand Dollars ($200,000). Terms reasonable. Apply to MRS. E. CHESEBOUGH, Administratrix. no15-w159-1m

FOR SALE—Wanted to sell a Store and Stock of Merchandise, consisting of staple Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Queensware, &c., principally bought from twelve months to two years ago. The store is located in one of the best county seats in this state, and will be sold cheap for cash. Apply, or address by letter LEE & ANTES, 121 Lake st. no9-v811-1m

FOR SALE—Cheap, Engine Lathes. We will sell five or six second-hand Lathes, in running order, 6 to 16 feet bed, 18 to 22 inch swing. E. W. M. CO. F. W. GATES, President. no4-v374 1m

FOR SALE—Cooley's Anti-Freezing Pumps, manufactured at our Foundry and Machine Shop, 26, 28, and 30 Griswold street, opposite the Michigan Southern and Rock Island Passenger Depots. Liberal terms to agents. COOLEY & BRO. no24-w320-6t

FOR SALE—A Horse, young, sound and well broken to buggy and saddle, with new carriage and harness, for sale at a low price, by GILES, BRO. & CO., 142 Lake st. no24-w895-1w

FOR SALE—A rare opportunity for those desirous of entering into a well established business. The entire stock of merchandise of the subscriber is offered for sale at a bargain, consisting of staple Dry Goods, Groceries, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c. The store is situated in Odell, one of the best business places on the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad. The storehouse and tenement can be either leased or bought cheap; also 480 acres of prairie land in the vicinity. For full particulars inquire of or address JOHN W. CLARKE, Odell, Livingston County, Illinois. no29-w731 6t

Strayed.

STRAYED—From the corner of Indiana and Rucker streets, a sorrel Pony, white stripe on his forehead, and white hind feet, and a military saddle on at the time. Any one returning said Pony to DR. PARK, 268 Fulton street, or 78 Randolph street, will be suitably rewarded. no27-a32-3t

STRAYED—Last week, from cor. of Clybourne avenue and Larrabee street, a red cow, in good condition, and having large high horns; the face a little white, and white stripe on back. A fair reward will be paid for her return to HENRY KELLER, butcher, at the above place. no29-a88-3t

Found.

FOUND—A Hawk. Came into my yard, 37 Meredian street, between Desplaines and Halsted, Washington and Madison, yesterday afternoon, a large size hawk, which the owner can have by paying charges and applying to MICHAEL CROSBY, at the above place. no29 a145-1t

Auction Sales.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS,

Salesrooms in Portland Block,

NOS. 103, 105 AND 107 DEARBORN STREET.

se26-i82-1f pbp

STAPLE DRY GOODS, WOOL SHIRTS, DRAWERS, SOCKS, HOODS,

Gloves and Gauntlets, Clothing, Army Coats, Boots, Shoes, &c.,

AT AUCTION.

On TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Nov. 29 and 30, and on THURSDAY, December 1, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms, Nos. 103, 105 and 107 Portland Block, corner of Dearborn and Washington streets. The stock is large and comprises a fine lot of desirable goods.

Also, on TUESDAY, at 11 o'clock, 20,000 prime Cigars; on WEDNESDAY, at 10 o'clock, 75 cases seasonable Boots and Shoes; on THURSDAY, at 10 o'clock, a fine line Winter Clothing and Army Coats.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
Auctioneers.

no24-w326-7t

HORSES, BUGGIES AND HARNESS AT AUCTION.

On FRIDAY, Dec. 2, at 11 o'clock, at the Horse and Carriage Repository, 164 and 166 Washington-st.

no24-w937-8t WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Aucts.

GILBERT & SAMPSON,

Auctioneers, 44, 46 & 48 Dearborn street.

REAL ESTATE

AT AUCTION.

On FRIDAY, December 2d, at 11 o'clock precisely, will be sold at our salerooms, Nos. 46 & 48 Dearborn street: One Lot, in lot 7, sub-block 1, block 19, section 5, 39, 14, on June street, on the line of the Milwaukee Avenue Horse Railroad. Size of lot, 24 feet front by 124 feet deep, to an alley. Sale positive. Title perfect. no29-a119-3t GILBERT & SAMPSON, Act's.

GILBERT & SAMPSON,

Auctioneers, 44, 46 & 48 Dearborn st.

Regular Trade Sale of

42 Crates White Crockery, and 100 Boxes Glassware,

AT AUCTION.

On THURSDAY, December 1, at 9½ o'clock, at our salesrooms, 44, 46 & 48 Dearborn street. The assortment will be found complete in Toilet, Dinner and Tea Ware, all of the very best quality and most saleable shapes. The packages are opened, and will be sold in lots, and in quantities to suit dealers. Buyers from the country can have their goods packed by an experienced packer. Country dealers will find it to their interest to attend our Regular Sales of Crockery, &c.

GILBERT & SAMPSON,
Auctioneers.

no29-a116 10t

GILBERT & SAMPSON,

Auctioneers, 44, 46 & 48 Dearborn-st.

First-class Law Library,

AT AUCTION.

On FRIDAY, Dec. 2d, at 9½ o'clock, will be sold at our salesrooms, 44, 46 and 48 Dearborn street, a first-class Law Library of Law Books, consisting in part of American Com. Law, Kent's Com., Greely's Eq. Evidence, Johnson's Reports complete, Abbott on Shipping, Magistrates Crim. Law, Bailey on Pleading, Blackstone's Com., Comstock's N. Y. Reports, Chitty on Contracts, Bills and Pleading, Saunders on Pleading and Evidence, Harrison's and Metcalf's Digest, Gilbert's Law of Evidence, English Law and Eq. Reports, Hill's N. Y. Reports, with many other valuable Law Books too numerous to particularize. Catalogue on Tuesday. Books can be examined early on the morning of sale. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

no27-a86 6t

GILBERT & SAMPSON,

General Auctioneers, 44, 46 & 48 Dearborn-st.

LARGE SALE OF ELEGANT

FURNITURE, SILVER PLATED WARE,

TABLE CUTLERY, LINEN GOODS, MANTLE MIRROR, STOVES AND GOLD WATCH,

AT AUCTION.

On TUESDAY, Nov. 29th, at 9½ o'clock, comprising a large assortment of elegant Marble Top French and Cottage

CHAMBER SUITS.

French and Cottage Bedsteads, Dressing Bureaus, Washstands, Mattresses, Spring Beds and Lounges.

FINE PARLOR SUITS

In Green Repp and Hair Cloths, Marble Top Tables, Etageres, Hat Stands, Parlor Chairs, Sofas, Dining and Chamber Chairs, Oak Extension Tables, Rich Marble Top Sideboards, Secretaries and Book Cases, Mantle and Pier Glasses, elegant French Plate Mantle Mirror, Carpets, &c. Also, a very nice, extra, fine Silver Plated Casters, Tea Sets, Spoons, Forks, Ice Pitchers, Goblets, Mugs, &c. Also, a superior assortment of Table Cutlery, ivory handled. Also a general assortment of

LINEN GOODS.

Fine White and Brown Linen, Table Cloths, Handkerchiefs, Towels, Shirting, Ladies' and Gent's Cotton Hose, Misses' and Children's do, Suspenders, Table Covers, &c. Also Office, Kitchen and Parlor Stoves. Also one superior Gold Watch, with gold case, full jewelled, warranted 18 karats fine, with a Nicol movement. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

no26-w966-4t

AUCTION SALES OF

BOOTS AND SHOES

AT WHOLESALE,

Every Wednesday, at 10 A. M. prompt

GORE, WILSON & CO., Auctioneers,

No. 54 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

oc31-i884-1f ruaw 4tbp

CANAL BOATS AT AUCTION.

Public notice is hereby given that the "Union Line Transportation Company" will offer for sale at their office,

58 STATE-ST. CHICAGO,

At 11 o'clock A. M., on Thursday, December 15th, 1864,

At public auction, the following property:

1 Canal Boat	"York State,"
1 " "	"Bay State,"
1 " "	"Erie Express,"
1 " "	"Prairie Rose,"
1 " "	"Onondagua,"
1 " "	"J. L. Hubbell,"
1 " "	"J. P. Chapin,"
1 " "	"Alert,"
1 " steam towboat	"St. Croix."

Also—One "E. Rich & Co.'s" Patent Safe, and one Double Office Desk. Terms of sale—Cash in hand.

CHAS. P. HOLMES, Agent.

no23-w756-3t-ch [illegible]

Wanted—Agents.

WANTED—Agents. $12 to $15 per day. Agents wanted to sell our new $18 Empire Sewing Machines, with late improvements, being the best cheap machine in the world, and warranted for three years. We are giving a commission by which the above wages can be made. We employ agents at $75 a month and expenses paid. For particulars address, with stamp, GATES & CO., Detroit, Michigan. no29-w[illegible]

WANTED—Employment—Tailors. Journeymen Tailors wanted, at GRANGER'S New York and Boston Merchant Tailoring Rooms, 139 South Clark st., Chicago. no29-a73-1t

WANTED—Agents—Male or female, in this city, and every town and county, to canvass for Histories of the War, both Northern and Southern sides. Three volumes now ready. Over 20 on each subscriber. Ladies' Medical Guide and other popular works and portraits. Address, with stamp, or call on S. M. KENNEDY, Publisher, 104 Clark street, Chicago. no29-a87-6t

WANTED—Agents—Everywhere, to sell by subscription our new and rapidly selling work, "MORGAN AND HIS CAPTORS" complete in one elegant octavo volume, with a fine steel plate likeness of Morgan. Price, $1.75. This is one of the best Agent Books in the market. No characters of the Rebellion have developed better material for an interesting, instructive and exciting volume than the raids of John Morgan. The work has been meeting with a ready demand in spite of the draft and the excitement of the Presidential campaign and election, and now that both are over, Agents cannot help coining money in its sale. One Agent in Indiana took 83 subscribers in two weeks out of 100 solicited to subscribe. Full particulars, terms, &c., given on application to the publishers, C. F. VENT & CO., 112 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill. no28-w695-2t

WANTED—Agents—A few responsible Agents (male or female) to engage in the sale of a valuable work on Fine Art and a Chromo of Bierstadt's Sunlight and Shadow. Choice of territory given to early applications. Address or apply in the AFTERNOON at the store of S. C. GRIGGS & CO. 41 Lake street. EMIL SEITZ. no29-a95-3t

WANTED—Agents—$100 per month and expenses. An agent wanted in every county in the Northwest to sell Bingley's Animated Nature. A very popular and standard work—1360 royal octavo pages elegantly bound—1500 spirited and accurate engravings—price only $7.50. Exclusive territories given. Address the publisher, HENRY M. SHERWOOD, 119 Dearborn street, Chicago. nov28-w696-4t

WANTED—Agents—For several highly popular and rapidly-selling works, including SCHMUCKER'S HISTORY OF THE REBELLION, 2 vols. now ready; SCOTT'S CHRONICLES OF THE REBELLION, 30th edition in the bindery, and MORGAN AND HIS CAPTORS, a work of thrilling interest. C. F. VENT & CO., Publishers, 112 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill. no28-w695-6t

WANTED—Agents—$50 to $150 per month. Agents wanted everywhere, male and female to sell the celebrated IMPROVED NEW ENGLAND FAMILY SEWING MACHINE (positively the only genuine), price only $18. It will hem, fell, stitch, tuck, bind, cord, quilt, and embroider beautifully. Every machine warranted five years. We will pay the above wages and expenses, or give a liberal commission. Call on or address, with stamp, R. T. BUSH & CO, 81 Dearborn street, Chicago, Illinois. no14-w158-12t

WANTED—Agents—$150 per month. Agents wanted (male and female) to sell Wilson's $18 "ELASTIC LOCK" Stitch Family Sewing Machine. We will pay the above wages per month, or give a large commission. For particulars and terms enclose stamp and address MATHER & WILSON, No. 5 Lyman's Block, Public Square, Cleveland, Ohio. no26-w888-12t

WANTED—Agents—At $150 per month, for the most popular and rapid selling Subscription Books published. Send for circulars. JONES BROS. & CO., Publishers Philadelphia, Pa. no26-w861-12t

WANTED—Agents—To canvass for the new work, PATRIOTISM OF ILLINOIS, by T. M. Eddy, D. D. None but men of experience and who can give good references wanted. A few counties left. CLARKE & CO., No. 82 Washington street, Chicago. no22-w563-12t

WANTED—Agents—($125 per month everywhere, to introduce the new Shaw & Clark $16 Family Sewing Machine the only low price machine in the country which is licensed by Grover & Baker, Wheeler & Wilson, Howe, Singer & Co., and Bachelder. Salary and expenses, or large commissions allowed. All other machines now sold for less than forty dollars each are infringements, and the seller and user liable. Illustrated circulars sent FREE. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine. no17-w345-2m

WANTED—Agents—Everywhere to sell our engravings, books, albums, &c. All new. We pay big commissions. Call, or write to P. B. RANDALL, 87 Washington street, Chicago. no18-w450-2w

WANTED—Agents—to sell 15 different kinds of Maps and Charts, 300 kinds of Engravings, four kinds of Album Pictures, embracing 2,000 different subjects; Photograph Albums, New Style Prize Packets, &c. Men out of employ will find the sale of the above goods the most lucrative business they can engage in during the coming winter. For full particulars call on or address GOLDEN & SAMMONS, 1 South Clark street, Chicago. no27-w977-3t

WANTED—Agents—To sell the GENUINE IMPROVED NEW ENGLAND FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. Retail price, $18. Address DANE & CO., P. O. Box 59, Chicago, Ill., or call at Room No. 5, Post Office Block, corner of Monroe and Dearborn streets. N. B.—GENERAL AGENTS WANTED for all the large cities in the Northwest, to whom great inducements will be offered. no27-a45-12t

WANTED—Agents—Immediately in every town and county in the Northwest agents to sell the Great American Conflict, by Horace Greeley. The name and great ability of the author, the manner in which he has performed his task, the mechanical execution of the work, its portraits on steel of generals, statesmen and other eminent men, its views of places of historic interest, maps and diagrams of battle-fields and naval engagements, all conspire to render it the most saleable work ever published. Also, agents to sell our magnificent steel plate engravings of Lincoln, Grant, Hancock, Sherman, McClellan, Farragut, Greeley and Sheridan, together with a large assortment of books and albums, suitable for holiday presents. GEO. & C. W. SHERWOOD, Western Publishers, No. 118 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 2613. no29-w761-2w

Wanted—Substitutes.

WANTED—20 Volunteers and Substitutes for the U. S. Navy, to whom the highest bounty will be paid, money down as soon as you pass the doctor. Parties having men, liberally dealt with. Apply at 84 Dearborn street. no29-a150-1t LEWIS & CO.

WANTED—Drafted Men who desire Substitutes should apply at 84 Dearborn street, Room 5. You will be supplied cheaper than at any other office. We furnish good men. (No bounty jumpers.) [no29-a150-1t] LEWIS & CO.

WANTED—Substitutes and Volunteers who wish to receive the highest bounty, with choice of service, army or navy, to apply at 84 Dearborn street, Room 5. Let no street runner influence you, but come right to LEWIS & CO. no29-a150-1t

WANTED—Young Men—Americans who desire to serve their country, as volunteers in the U. S. Navy and Gunboat service to know that they will receive the highest Cash Bounty paid in the city by applying early this morning at 84 Dearborn street, LEWIS & CO. no29-a150-1t

WANTED.—Seamen, ordinary seamen, first and second class firemen, landsmen, engineers, coal-heavers, &c., as volunteers and substitutes in the U. S. Navy and Gunboat service. We pay the highest cash bounty money down. Apply at 84 Dearborn street, LEWIS & CO. no29-a150-1t

WANTED—Parties who have Substitutes to dispose of, to know that they can always procure the highest price for them, and no danger of their being swindled out of their money, by applying at 84 Dearborn street. no29-a150-1t LEWIS & CO.

WANTED—Substitutes and Volunteers for the Army and Navy. You will always receive the highest bounty offered, and those requiring such will be supplied at the lowest rates. We furnish and can get more men than any other office in the city, for the simple reason that we always do as we agree, both with substitutes or principals, and parties who bring us men never get swindled out of their commission. All we ask is a small margin for our trouble. The original and only reliable office, 84 Dearborn street. [no29-a150-1t] LEWIS & CO.

WANTED—Volunteers—One man only to fill up the quota of a sub-district. A liberal bounty paid. Inquire before 4 o'clock this afternoon of E. R. BOWEN, Military Store, 26 Clark street, over the United States Express office. None but parties willing to go need apply. no29-a141-1t

Real Estate—City.

FOR SALE—A two-story frame house, of 12 rooms, water, gas, and lot 25 by 125 feet, with barn, on Sangamon street, near Lake, for $5,750. Immediate possession given if desired. THOS. D. SNYDER & CO., Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block. no29-a129-3t

FOR SALE—One lot fronting east on Curtis street, between Randolph and Lake, 40 by 118 feet deep to an alley. Two lots on South side of Madison street, between Aberdeen and Rucker, each 24 by 126 feet. Five lots on Ida street, between Lake and Fulton, east of Union Park, each 27 feet front. THOMAS D. SNYDER & CO., Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block. no29-a129-3t

FOR SALE—A new two-story frame house, of 8 rooms, well furnished throughout—hall, gas, bath rooms, and lot 25 by 114 feet, on Lasalle street, near Hinsdale.

A frame house of 8 rooms, and lot 25 by 120 feet, with barn, on North Franklin street, near White, for $4,500.

A frame house of 8 rooms, and lot 25 by 125 feet, with barn, on Aberdeen street, near Adams, for $3,500. THOMAS D. SNYDER & CO., Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block. no29-a131-3t

FOR SALE—A residence lot on Michigan avenue near Ringgold place, $65 per foot; one on Indiana avenue, $70 per foot; 100 feet on Douglas avenue, $55 per foot, east front; one on Calumet avenue, $35 per foot. Apply to PETER SHIMP, 92 Monroe st. no29-a91-1t

FOR SALE—A fine residence on Calumet avenue, ten rooms, rented for $900, price $8,000; one on Third avenue, $4,500; one on Sedgwick street, $3,000; a two-story brick and basement on the Avenue, $18,000, containing all the improvements. This is a great bargain. Apply to PETER SHIMP, 92 Monroe street. no29-a91-1t

FOR SALE—Lot on west side of Wabash avenue, south of Fourteenth or Liberty street—east front 20 by 180 deep, to an alley, will be sold at $100 per foot, if applied for within a few days. Also, lot and brick houses and lots on Park avenue, near Union Park. THOMAS D. SNYDER & CO., Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block. no29-a129-3t

FOR SALE—Residence Property for sale in THOS. B. BRYAN'S Real Estate Office.

MICHIGAN AVENUE—50 feet north of Twenty-second street, $8,000.

CALUMET AVENUE—One lot only left in Block 28.

PRAIRIE AVENUE—25 feet near Sixteenth-st., $2,500.

PRAIRIE AVENUE—Lot nearly 500 feet deep, cheap.

CALUMET AVENUE—Corner of Twenty-third-st., cheap.

TWENTY-SECOND STREET—Two choice avenue corners.

UNION PARK—Property some of the best and low.

INDIANA AND WOLCOTT STREETS—Corner of Bridge-st.

BUSH AND INDIANA-ST—Corner, with house.

Five houses, west of Union Park, at $2,800 each, and a large list of other first-class residence and business property. no27-w931-3t

FOR SALE—North Side Property. North Lasalle street—Two fine residences—new, containing all the modern improvements or first-class houses.

Three Houses and Lots north of Chicago avenue, $2,800 each or $8,000 together. Rent for more than 10 per cent. on price.

Two Lots near Oak street—120x133, 60x150, 50x133.

Beautiful corner Lot, 81x133, (northwest corner of Elm.)

Lot in Sheldon's Subdivision, north of Goethe street, 75x133. Choose lot, cheap.

Also, Lots near city limits, well located and convenient to horse railway, at $125 to $20 per foot.

Land Agency and Real Estate Office of BAIRD & BRADLEY, corner Lake and Lasalle sts. no29-w[illegible]

Real Estate—Country.

FOR SALE—An improved Farm of 80 acres near Chicago, $1,600; an improved Farm of 120 acres, 18 miles from Chicago, $1,800; an improved Farm of 160 acres, 20 miles from Chicago, $2,000; an improved Farm of 10 acres, near Chicago, $1,000. Apply to PETER SHIMP, 92 Monroe street. no29-a92-1t

FOR SALE—The most magnificent Farm in the State of Indiana. It comprises 1,200 acres of the finest prairie land in the world, with a fine house, barns convenient buildings, fish ponds, and over eighteen miles of plank fencing. It is situated on the Michigan Central Railroad. Productive city property will be taken in part payment. For particulars inquire of JULIUS H. SMITH, 22 River street, Chicago. no27-w947-6t

FOR SALE—In Lyons City, Iowa, a three-story brick building, 22x60—2 years old—built in the most substantial manner, with slate roof, &c. To any person wishing to engage in business, the above is a first rate grocery and liquor business has been established on same ground nearly 10 years. For particulars inquire of R. J. WRIGHT, Lyons, Iowa, W. J. BARNEY, General Land Agent, King's Block, corner of Washington and Dearborn sts., Chicago, or GEORGE, DUDLEY & TUREMAN, Wholesale Grocers, South Water street, Chicago.

FOR SALE—5,000 acres of that Fine Rolling Prairie, near coal, timber and railroad, at Forest, Illinois, Livingston County, 89 miles from Chicago, will be sold at $6 to $10 per acre. [illegible] D. R. PEARSONS, 118 Randolph st., Chicago. no29-w[illegible]

Wanted.

WANTED—A Tinner. [illegible] of Edward Voss, at the office of [illegible] Co., 19 Lasalle street.

WANTED—Information of the whereabouts of John and Sophia [illegible] left Buffalo, N. Y., about nine years [illegible] supposed to be living in Minnesota [illegible] Illinois. Any information concerning [illegible] thankfully received by their daughter [illegible] Flanigan, at No. 134 Michigan street, [illegible] Chicago. Minnesota papers please copy.

WANTED—A young man to [illegible] care of horses and make himself [illegible] ful. Inquire immediately. J. Q. HOYT, [illegible] street.

WANTED—A boy 16 or 17 [illegible] old. One accustomed to work preferred. Apply at 237 West Adams st.

WANTED—A Teacher in [illegible] ily. A Spanish lady preferred. [illegible] 5866, Chicago.

WANTED—I wish to purchase [illegible] fine young Durham Milch Cow. [illegible] having a good Cow for sale, may find a [illegible] addressing or calling on E. SCOVIL, 73 [illegible] street.

WANTED—A Good Practical Cutter and Tailor, to manage and do the [illegible] of a Shop in connection with a [illegible] large country [illegible] Michigan. Steady work and good wages to a [illegible] man. Apply at from 12 to 1 o'clock to-day [illegible] HAAS, Garden City House, corner of [illegible] Market streets.

WANTED—One Light Delivery Truck Wagon and Harness, and a good [illegible] Top Buggy. Apply to GRIFFIN BROTHERS [illegible] Pomeroy's Building.

WANTED—Dray Horse, Serviceable. Cash would be exchanged for a serviceable Dray Horse at No. 232 North Clark [illegible]

WANTED—A Partner with a few thousand dollars capital, in an established business. One understanding the paper trade [illegible] Apply to A. J. HALE & CO., Room No. 10, P. O. Block.

WANTED—A Good Seamstress and a Dressmaker, to sew by the [illegible] week. The best wages given. Apply at once [illegible] SCHENCK, Room 29 Metropolitan Block.

WANTED—Nurse Girl, who can board at home. Reference [illegible] Apply at 130 Lake street.

WANTED—A First-Class [illegible] Turner, to whom good wages and steady employment will be given. No other need apply [illegible] at corner of Franklin and Tyler streets [illegible] & CO.

WANTED—A first rate business man to act as agent and collector. Apply [illegible] R. EDWARDS, Directory Office, 72 [illegible] McCormick's building. Apply from 9 to 12 [illegible] Monday morning.

WANTED—To purchase for [illegible] 1 Resawing Mill, 1 Scroll Saw, 1 [illegible] Sticking Machine, 1 Forming or [illegible] Machine, 1 eight or twelve inch Woodworth [illegible] Machine, 1 twenty four inch Farrow [illegible] person having either, or all of the [illegible] machinery for sale can find a cash [illegible] dressing a line to me, care of Drawer [illegible] Post Office, stating condition of machinery [illegible] where it can be seen. EBENEZER [illegible] 6349.

WANTED—To sell one-half interest in a well established business [illegible] clear from eight to ten dollars per day [illegible] quired. $300. For particulars inquire at 315 [illegible]

WANTED—A competent prescription clerk, at KIMBALL & [illegible] Store, 133 South Clark street, Chicago. [illegible]

WANTED—To purchase, a second-hand Brett or Family Carriage [illegible] giving price and style, "L & W," Tribune office.

WANTED—Lodging wanted for two gentlemen, in a comfortably [illegible] room, without board, within five minutes' [illegible] the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad [illegible] pot. Address Post Office Box 3670, Chicago.

WANTED—One Book-keeper, two Drivers, and one Bar tender. All out of employment should call and register names. Applicants by mail enclose two stamps [illegible] chants should send in their orders before [illegible] Central Employment Agency, 85 Randolph st. [illegible]

WANTED—Information of Frank Stone, of Kentucky, supposed in the army. Was formerly in the employ of [illegible] & Gerrish, merchants. Any information [illegible] will be thankfully received by "A. J." [illegible] office, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Engineers, Firemen, Second class Firemen, Landsmen, Coal Heavers, Yeomen, Boys over 16 years of age, [illegible] Navy. The highest bounty will be paid [illegible] money and good wages. Apply at 84 [illegible] no29-a150-1t LEWIS [illegible]

WANTED—Clerks, Bookkeepers, salesmen, porters, bar-keepers, &c., [illegible] situations should apply at the Advertising and Business Agency, 84 Dearborn street, [illegible] Several situations now open. Also, situations cured in the U. S. Navy.

WANTED—Men, (farmers preferred,) to engage in a most lucrative [illegible] business, by which from Twenty-five to One Hundred [illegible] a week may be earned, or Two or Three [illegible] a year, without hindrance to other business [illegible] required from $15 to $100. Call personally [illegible] South Clark street, Room 14, up stairs, [illegible] send 25 cents for further information to [illegible] Chicago, Illinois.

WANTED—To invest a few hundred dollars in a business. Address [illegible] Tribune office, Chicago.

WANTED—A purchaser for the Dental Practice of from $1,500 to [illegible] the finest country villages in the West [illegible] mation apply at S. S. WHITE'S Dental Depot [illegible] go, Ill.

WANTED—By a single man, a nicely furnished room and [illegible] private family. Dinner at six o'clock [illegible] ferences given. Address Box 2255 Post Office [illegible] no27-a41-3t

WANTED—To rent three or four pleasant rooms, in a good neighborhood [illegible] for housekeeping purposes, by a family of [illegible] persons—no children—for which a liberal rent [illegible] paid, and the best of references given. Address [illegible] ticulars, "JAY," 49 North Peoria street, Chicago. no26-w[illegible]

WANTED—For the Government in the Quartermaster's Department [illegible] Louis, Laborers at $45 per month and rations [illegible] Teamsters at $45 per month and rations [illegible] per month and rations. Free transportation [illegible] from Chicago, Illinois. For further [illegible] quire at the Government Office, 132 [illegible] street, Chicago, Illinois. O. M. BASCOCK [illegible] Agent.

Wanted—Situations.

WANTED—Situation—For a young, respectable man, who [illegible] writes the English, German and Scandinavian languages, and is a first-rate good penman [illegible] like to make himself generally useful [illegible] for a mercantile house. Good [illegible] mands. Please address "J. A." Tribune office. no29-a76-3t

WANTED—Situation—By a young man from an Eastern city, who [illegible] charge of a retail grocery in the [illegible] years; understands the business thoroughly [illegible] wholesale or retail store. Good [illegible] Address "C F Z," Tribune office.

WANTED—Situation—By a young man of good moral character [illegible] in a Drug Store. He has had [illegible] in the retail and prescription department [illegible] best of city references given. Address [illegible] Tribune office, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Situation—For a young man, 18 years of age, to take care of horses or drive express wagon. [illegible] quainted with the care of horses, having [illegible] Government corrals at Nashville and [illegible] Address "J R," Tribune office.

WANTED—Situation—As a [illegible] or to do general housework for a small family. Good city references given. [illegible] Tribune office.

WANTED—Situation—By a practical engineer, to take charge of a stationary steam engine. The best of references given. Address "ENGINEER," Tribune office.

WANTED—Situation—As Clerk in a Wholesale House, by a young man discharged from the army. Good references. [illegible] "J. E. F." Tribune Office.

WANTED—Situation—By a young woman, to do chamber work [illegible] ing, or would take care of children, having [illegible] siderable experience with them. The advertiser [illegible] Protestant. Good city references given. [illegible] dress "A B C," Tribune office.

Boarding.

BOARDING.—Unfurnished rooms, suitable for gentlemen and their [illegible] can be obtained with board, at 128 South [illegible]

BOARDING.—Gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, [illegible] pleasant home, can be accommodated with [illegible] and board at 140 Wabash avenue, near [illegible] A few day boarders wanted. References [illegible]

BOARDING—Sleeping and [illegible] boarders wanted at 136 Michigan street [illegible]

BOARDING.—Board wanted by a young man, where the comforts of a [illegible] had. A private family preferred. Address [illegible] terms, &c., P. O. Drawer 6104.

BOARDING.—Two large [illegible] rooms, furnished or unfurnished, to [illegible] board, in a private family. Also, a [illegible]

BOARDING.—Boarders wanted at 157 South Jefferson street, one block [illegible] the street cars, and fifteen minutes' walk [illegible] Office.

BOARDING.—A lady and [illegible] tleman, or three young men, can [illegible] dated with a furnished room, by applying [illegible] nois street.

BOARDING—Two gentlemen can have first class board and a [illegible] in a small private family. Also, a [illegible] who would furnish their own rooms [illegible] West Adams street.

BOARDING.—One pleasant room to let with board, suitable for [illegible] and lady, at 205 Indiana street, North [illegible]

To Rent.

TO RENT—Four rooms, suitable for a dwelling or office. [illegible] given. Apply at 49 Market street, up-stairs.

TO RENT—A First-class [illegible] ing house on Eighteenth street [illegible] fine view of the Lake. The [illegible] rooms, and is supplied with [illegible] Apply to JOHN FORSYTHE [illegible]

TO RENT—Cottage House at Lake View. Inquire at 72 [illegible]

TO RENT—Two unfurnished rooms (without board) to a [illegible] bridge. Address "I N," Post Office [illegible]

Lost.

LOST—On the 18th of November, from 199 Huron street, a [illegible] [illegible]

LOST—A small gold scarf-pin [illegible] chain, on Clark street [illegible] and Lake. Any person [illegible] to 117 Lake street, up stairs, [illegible]

LOST—A Portmonnaie, containing fifteen or twenty dollars [illegible]

LOST—On a State street [illegible] urday afternoon, an Opera [illegible]

CHICAGO TRIBUNE,

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKL

Office, No. 51 Clark Street,

TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

Daily, delivered in city (per week)	$1
" " " (per quarter)	12.
Daily, to mail subscribers, per year	[illegible]
Daily, to mail subscribers, per 6 months	6.
Tri-Weekly, per year	6.
Weekly, a single copy one year	2.
" " six months	1.
Clubs of ten copies, one year	20.
" twenty-one	40.

☞ Money by Draft, Express, or in Register

Letters may be sent at our risk.

☞ Remittances for clubs must, in all cases, [illegible] made at one time. But additions may be made any time at club rates after the club has bee raised, provided a full years subscription is ma

Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, I

Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY NOVEMBER, 30, 1864.

THE NEWS.

The military situation is increasingly interesting, and as yet developes only encouraging aspects. The rebels give us as little as possible from Sherman's great undertaking, but that little is good news in the absence of ill tidings, on which they would be sure to dilate. The dispatches credit the prisoner Roger A. Pryor with a somewhat detailed statement with reference to Sherman, which looks as if that feeble warrior could not help telling the truth. The rebels are certainly making desperate exertions to counteract and check Sherman, but with the most encouraging proofs thus far that they are too late in the work.

From Nashville we have news of a repulse to Hood at Columbia on Saturday. Our own correspondent moreover refers to the general situation with somewhat of detail in his proofs that all is going on well.

The rebels at Wilmington at last begin to confess the blockade quite strict enough. Even the rebel papers say that the blockade of that port has been very close during the last four months, and intimate that there are several blockade-runners in port which dare not venture out, adding that so many have been destroyed within a few months that one large house in that city engaged in that business has suspended operations.

Our Springfield special gives the final official announcement of the result of the election in this State. The official vote for President is at last all in and stands 189,507 for Lincoln and 158,736 for McClellan. The majority for Lincoln is **30,777**. The gain on the aggregate vote of 1860 is 8,543; on the Republican vote of 1860, 17,346. The loss on the Democratic vote of 1860 is 1,485. The Union gain on the plurality vote of 1860 is 18,831. The Union gain on the copperhead majority of 1862 is **47,443**.

The convicted she rebel Mrs. Hutchinson, of Baltimore, despite all efforts to shield her from such fate, is now working out her sentence in the House of Correction in Worcester county, Mass. It will be a most salutary treatment of her case and serve as a valuable prophylactic to her sisters all throughout the country. Let these female traitors understand that no considerations of sex will shelter any co-laborer in this rebellion, and we shall hear less of the officious zeal in such behalf, and it may have an excellent Chicago application.

In pursuance of a formal call, the Western branches and agencies of the U. S. Christian Commission are now assembling in Convention at Indianapolis. Representatives are present from Philadelphia, Wheeling, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Peoria, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Louisville, Nashville, Memphis, and other points. Questions of importance bearing on the extension and efficiency of work of the Commission will come before the Convention. The members are large hearted and earnest men, urged by past success and pressing demands to prepare for the great work upon them.

In our camp and military hospitals, on the battle field, wherever our soldiers have met danger and suffering, there the agency of the United States Christian Commission has reached them and always in beneficent bestowals suited to the needs of the recipient. The Convention will tend to still higher efficiency in the organization.

Roger A. Pryor, ex-General in the rebel service, who worthily represented Virginia in the Federal Congress in her last days of bepuffed madness in behalf of slavery, is now a prisoner in our hands and once more in Washington. He always kept company with black guards in his former residence in the Federal capital, and was appropriately accommodated with the same in his march down Pennsylvania avenue yesterday, though the colored escort was doubtless to the least degree delightful to him. Pryor was the hero in the back-down from his challenge to Potter, of Wisconsin, and lost his Generalship in the rebel service from utter worthlessness. Doubtless if his exchange is left with the rebels, they will be the last to seek to get him on their hands again. He is a strong, because feeble, representative of Virginia's degeneracy.

Washington specials say that Wilmington papers of the 15th declare the blockade more strict than ever, and convey intimations that several blockade runners are awaiting a chance to run out. They add that the loss of their vessels during the last four months has been so great that leading houses are about to give up the business.

The Albany dispatch elsewhere gives the official electoral vote of New York. The successful Union electors have been formally advised of the result.

Our Washington dispatches say that Gen. Banks has been ordered back to New Orleans, whither he will repair immediately, the end, doubtless, of all Cabinet rumors associated with his name.

Gold in New York, yesterday, was uneasy, and kept its dependents on tenter-hooks. It stopped fluctuating over night at a fraction above 232, simply because gold gamblers are human and must take their natural rest.

The cause of sound morality and decency in this city will be furthered by the speedy fate that has overtaken a low fellow named Andrews, an *attache* of the rebel organ in this city, in the attempt to publish an indecent weekly. District Attorney Reed took the case in hand with his accustomed energy, and, despite the efforts of his small potato counsel to blind the eyes of the jury, they have placed Andrews under the penalty the law affixes to the offense. Such an instance will inspire a wholesome dread of all who are not otherwise disposed to observe the requirements of public morality.

CHICAGO WHOLESALE MARKETS.

During the week ending yesterday gold advanced from 225 up to 236. Within the same period the flour market has declined 25c per barrel; wheat has advanced 3½@4c per bu; corn declined 15c per bushel; oats advanced [illegible] and rye declined 3c per bushel. High wines have attracted the attention of speculators, and prices have advanced 18@20c per gallon, but closing unsettled and weak. Hogs have declined 50@75c per 100 lbs. Beef Cattle declined 25@50c. Mess Pork fell $1.00@[illegible] per brl; Prime Mess Pork $4.00 per brl; [illegible] ½@¾c per lb; and Tallow ½@¾c per [illegible] Carbon Oil advanced 2@3c per gallon. [illegible] Coffee declined [illegible] per lb, and sugar ½@1c per lb. Railroad freights to the seaboard advanced 10c per [illegible]

The following table shows the wholesale prices of leading articles in this market yesterday, compared with the ruling prices on the corresponding date last year:

	Nov. 29, 1864.	Nov. 30, 1863.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

It is proper to add in connection with the above lists of prices that on the 30th of November, 1863, gold was quoted at 147@148½, while yesterday it ranged from 232½@236.

A CORRECTION.

We are informed by a gentleman who has excellent facilities for correct knowledge [illegible] Penitentiary matters, that the premium paid by S. A. Buckmaster to James [illegible] Charles E. Boyne, and Ira A. W. [illegible] as a bonus for the lease of the Joliet Penitentiary, was **$200,000**, instead of [illegible] as stated in our issue of yesterday. The difference is not essential, but we prefer to be exact about it.

GEN. JULIUS WHITE.

We regret to learn of the resignation of General Julius White of this city. [illegible] retirement the service loses an excellent and zealous officer, who has on every occasion done credit to this city and State, [illegible] in most important connection with [illegible] military operations both in the East [illegible] Gen. White entered the service [illegible] commanding the 37th Illinois [illegible] during the summer of 1861, and [illegible] was promoted to a Briga-